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No. 1927.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—Session 1864-65. The session will open on MONDAY, the 3rd of October, when Professor QUAIN, F.R.S., will deliver an **INTRODUCTORY LECTURE** at Three o'clock. Subject: "Medical Education." Prospectuses and particular information on all points may be obtained on application, personally, or by letter, to the Secretary.

GEORGE HARLEY, M.D., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Classes on the subjects of the further Examination for selected Candidates. **SANSKRIT**, Professor Goldstickler, Ph.D.; **ARABIC**, Professor Pless, Ph.D.; **PERSIAN**, Professor Rieu, Ph.D.; **HINDI**, Professor Tani, Professor Syed Abdollah; **BENGALI**, Professor Tagore; **GUJARATI**, Professor Narvoti; **HINDU LAW**, Professor Tagore; **JURISPRUDENCE**, Professor Sharpe, LL.D.; **POLITICAL ECONOMY**, Professor Waley, M.A. Prospectuses may be had at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBERT SEELEY, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

September 28, 1864.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The subjects of study in Professor Malden's Junior Class of **GREEK**, Professor Seeley's Junior Class of **LATIN**, Professor Camm's Class of **FRENCH**, and Professor Heilmann's Class of **GERMAN**, between October 18th and the Christmas Vacation, will be respectively *The Odyssey*, Book I.; *Lucy*, Book XXI.; *Bacon's Latin*; *Archenholz's History of the Seven Years' War*. Fees for Greek and Latin, each 2s. French and German, each Morning Class, 2s. Evening Class, 11s. 6d.

The first part of Professor Williamson's course of **CHEMISTRY** will include those parts of Chemistry which are required for the Examination. Fee 2s. A College Fee of 2s. will be payable for each Morning Class by Students not attending the General Classes of the College.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBERT SEELEY, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

September 26, 1864.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—EVENING CLASSES FOR MODERN LANGUAGES.

Session, 1864-65.

These Classes are especially intended for Gentlemen engaged during the day, and for Students preparing for Public Examination. A portion of the time will be devoted to Special Lectures on Grammar, History, and Literature.

FRENCH.—Professor Ch. Camm, LL.D., on Mondays and Tuesdays, from 7 to 8 and 8 to 9; to begin on Monday, October 18th.

GERMAN.—Professor Ad. Heilmann, Ph.D., to begin on Tuesday, October 18th, at 7 o'clock, when the hour for other Lectures will be arranged.

ITALIAN.—Professor C. De Tivoli, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 8 to 9, to begin on Tuesday, October 18th.

A Special Prospectus will be forwarded upon application to the Secretary.

JOHN ROBERT SEELEY, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

September 26, 1864.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

OCTOBER TERM, 1864.

The Rev. ALEX. J. D. DORSEY will LECTURE and give Practical Instruction at King's College, every Monday and Saturday, beginning SATURDAY, 14th October.

SATURDAYS.

3-4. Lectures on Public Reading and Speaking, for a General Audience.

3-4. Practical Class for Schoolmasters.

4-5. Practical Class for Men in Business.

MONDAYS.

3-4. Lectures for Clergymen and Candidates.

3-4. Practical Class for Clergymen and Candidates.

4-5. Practical Class for Barristers and Law Students.

Gentlemen desirous of attending Evening Classes are requested to leave their Names with the Secretary.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

—Prof. TENNANT, F.R.S., will give, during the ensuing Season, TWO COURSES OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology, and the application of Mineral Substances to the Arts. One Course will be delivered on Wednesday Evenings, from 8 till 9, beginning October 12. Fee, 11s. 6d. A more extended Course will be given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from 9 till 10, commencing Friday, October 7. Fee, 2s. 2s. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, 1, A. LROSE HALL, WEST HILL, PUTNEY HEATH.

Instituted 1854.

Treasurer.—HENRY HUTH, Esq.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

A Merchant in the City who pays for this Advertisement has promised to CONTRIBUTE THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS TO THE FUND FOR ENLARGEMENT OF MELROSE HALL, provided Nine other persons will subscribe the same amount within the present year.

The Board earnestly commend this generous offer to the Wealthy and Benevolent.

The New Wing of Melrose Hall, when completed, will increase the capacity of the Hospital to 200 Beds.

There are already 85 inmates. The Charity is a National Institution, receiving Patients from all parts of the United Kingdom.

It claims, therefore, the support of the Wealthy throughout the Country.

The Cases are hopelessly incurable. The benefit is life-long. Many are seeking it who cannot find it elsewhere. In their behalf the Board bespeak the sympathy and support of those whom Providence has raised beyond the reach of misery such as theirs.

Names will be thankfully received at the Office by

FREDERIC ANDREW, Secretary.

Office, 10, Poultry.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.

The next SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 3rd. In the Day Classes the Students must be above fifteen years of age. The subjects taught are Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, English Language, and Literature, History, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Chemistry, Geology, Physiology, Engineering, Drawing, and Political Economy. A separate fee is charged for each Class, and a reduction is made to Students who enter for either of the Courses appointed by the Council. There are also Evening Classes. For prospectuses apply to Astrup Caris, Secretary, Mount-street, Liverpool.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, 1st November, 1864. An ADDRESS to the STUDENTS will be delivered by Principal Sir DAVID BREWSTER, on MONDAY, November 1st, at Two o'clock.

Full details as to Classes, Examinations, Degrees, &c. in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law and Medicine, together with a List of the General Council, will be found in the 'Edinburgh University Calendar, 1864-65,' published by Messrs. MacLachlan & Stewart, South Bridge, Edinburgh, price 2s. 6d., per post, 2s. 10d.

By authority of the Council, ALEX. SMITH, Sec. to the University.

September, 1864.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

Intimation is hereby given, that the University Court of the University of St. Andrews will proceed, at their Meeting on the 14th of October next, to make Appointments both to the Chair of Moral Philosophy, and to the Chair of Logic, Rhetoric and Metaphysics.

By order of the University Court, STUART GRACE, Secretary.

St. Andrews, Sept. 27, 1864.

THE NATIONAL ART-TRAINING

SCHOOLS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, for Male and Female Students, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 3rd of October. For information respecting Fees, &c., apply to the Schools, or to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, W.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

SESSION 1864-5. THE WINTER COURSE of Study will commence on TUESDAY, October 5th, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS by Dr. PAGE, at Two p.m.

Perpetual Pupils' fee 100l. Admission to all the Courses of Study required by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and to the Society of Apothecaries, 45l., in the first and second years of study respectively.

MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE,

In connexion with the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE, LONDON.

PROFESSORS.

Rev. JOHN JAMES TAYLOR, B.A., Principal and Professor of Biblical and Historical Theology, with the Truths and Evidences of Christianity.

Rev. JAMES MARTINEAU, Professor of Mental, Moral and Religious Philosophy.

RUSSELL MARTINEAU, Esq., M.A., Lecturer on the Hebrew Language and Literature.

The COLLEGE SESSION commences on MONDAY, the 10th of October.

The OPENING ADDRESS will be delivered in the Hall, at 4 p.m. on that day, by RUSSELL MARTINEAU, Esq., M.A., Lecturer on the Hebrew Language and Literature, and is open to the Public.

All or any of the Classes may be attended by the public on payment of the regular fees. Particulars may be obtained by letter from the College Librarian at University Hall, or either of the Secretaries. The hours of Lectures will be fixed, and may be learnt after the Session has commenced.

R. D. DARBISHIRE, B.A., } Secretaries.
21, Brown-street, Manchester,
CHARLES BEARD, B.A., }
Gee Cross, near Manchester.

Manchester, September, 1864.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

SESSION 1864-5.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Matriculation Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, the 18th of October.

Additional Matriculation Examinations will be held on the 24th of November.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

In the Faculty of Medicine Eight Junior Scholarships of the value of 25l. each, six Exhibitions of the value of 10l. each, and Two Exhibitions of the value of 15l. each, are appropriated as follows:—Two Scholarships and Two 10l. Exhibitions to Students of the first, second, and third years respectively. Two of the Scholarships and Two 15l. Exhibitions are appropriated to Students of the fourth year.

The Examinations for Scholarships and Exhibitions will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 24th of October, and be proceeded with as laid down in the Prospectus.

In addition to the Scholarships and Exhibitions above mentioned, Prizes will be awarded by each Professor at the close of the Session.

Scholars are exempted from the payment of a moiety of the Class Fees.

HOSPITAL PUPILS.

Two Resident Pupils at the County Infirmary will be appointed by Examination at the Commencement of the Session.

Further information may be had on application to the Registrar, from whom copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.

By order of the President, WILLIAM LUPTON, M.A. Registrar.

21st September, 1864.

ACTUARY and SECRETARY.—Candidates

are invited for the office of ACTUARY and SECRETARY to the GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY now vacating. Application to be made by letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Board, 37, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

By order of the Board, W. TABOR, Chairman.

THE PRESS.—A Literary Gentleman, of good

position on the London Press, would be happy to accept ENGAGEMENTS on Provincial Newspapers as LEADER-WRITER, London Correspondent, Reviewer, &c.—Address ALPHA, Rose Cottage, No. 66, Downham-road, Kingland.

TO AUTHORS, &c.—The Advertiser, a Pub-

lisher, is open to receive ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS of Sensational Romances, at 4 Guineas per Number, to be published in penny numbers.—Address VIVID, care of Sunfield & Jones, West Harding-street.

AS LIBRARIAN.—WANTED, by a Man of

ability, an ENGAGEMENT in Collating, Cataloguing and Arranging a Library; temporary or otherwise.—Address OMEGA, 36, Smith's-terrace, Chelsea, S.W.

LITERARY and the PRESS.—Mr. HOLLAND

begs to inform PROPRIETORS and PROJECTORS of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, and PUBLISHERS, that he can introduce, without delay or expense, Editors, Sub-Editors, talented Writers on Political, Social, Literary, Scientific and Art Subjects, Dramatic and Musical Critics, Reviewers, Translators, Literary Hackers, Reporters and Readers. Private Gentlemen requiring literary assistance may be sued promptly and with secrecy. Original MSS. Sermons supplied, MSS. revised, Genealogies traced.—18, Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

A BACHELOR OF ARTS, of the University of

Cambridge, wishes to devote Three or Four Hours a day to TUITION, at his own house in Hampstead, or in London or the neighbourhood.—Address B. A., 2, Rosslyn-terrace, Hampstead, N.W.

A GRADUATE OF OXFORD, of great expe-

rience, Author of several Works of repute, PREPARES GENTLEMEN for the MATRICULATION and other Examinations, in Class or Privately. Arrangements made with Schools, &c.—B. A., Mr. Poole, Bookseller, 39, Booksellers'-row, Strand, W.C.

MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE EXA-

MINATIONS.—Sons of Gentlemen are VISITED, or received, and efficiently prepared for the above by a Tutor of long experience and of marked success.—Terms and references may be had from Mr. H. D. LANCASTER, 75, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

TO STUDENTS.—For Classics, School-Books,

New and Second-hand, British or Foreign, Cribes, Keys, Helps for all the Examinations, apply to Mr. JOSEPH POOLE, 39, Booksellers'-row, Strand. Send two stamps for Catalogues.

* * * Books Bought or Exchanged.

A MASTER OF ARTS of the University of

London, Gold Medalist in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, wishes to READ those Subjects with Candidates for Degrees and Honours at the University, or for the Civil Service. Address S. R., care of Mr. Lewis, Scientific Library, Gower-street, W.C.

LANGUAGES, &c.—Italian, English, French,

Rudiments of Latin, German, Music.—Mr. CURT, Professor, Reader, Sworn Translator, Secretary, Librarian, Cataloguer, &c. since 1828. Terms, according to services made available.—33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

TO LADY ARTISTS.—Board and Residence

desired by a YOUNG LADY, student of painting, with one of the same pursuit. References given and required.—Address, stating terms, C. D. E., Roddington's Library, Notting-hill-gate, W.

BOARD.—A Lady, residing in one of the

healthiest suburbs of Edinburgh, wishes to RECEIVE into her house a YOUNG GENTLEMAN who means to attend the Winter Classes at the University. Her house is peculiarly comfortable, within easy distance of the College, and there are no children or other boarders. A delicate youth would find the attentions and comforts of home in an unusual degree. High references given and requested. Terms, from 10l. to 15l. per month, including everything.—Address ALMA, Mr. Harbottle, 17, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, 47 and 48, BEDFORD-

SQUARE.—SESSION, 1864-65.

The INAUGURAL LECTURE will be delivered by L. B. SEELEY, Esq., M.A., at 3 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, October 12.

The Classes will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 13.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

GER. ANY.—Dr. KLOSE'S Establishment

for YOUNG GENTLEMEN at CANNSTATT-ON-THE-NECKAR.—A First-class Education is given at this School, which is under the Superintendence of the Royal Council of Education. The locality is one of the finest and most salubrious in Württemberg.—For Prospectuses, &c. apply as above, or to Mr. MAST, Belgrave College, 8, Upper Belgrave-place, Finsbury.

MUSICAL UNION.—TWENTIETH SEASON.—

List of Artists as they successively appeared, 1864:—First Violins—Sinton (1), Sivori (2), Wieniawski (3), Joachim (4), Second Violins—Ries; Violas—Webb and W. Hann; Violoncello—Paque, Jacquard, and Davidge; Double Bass—F. Fratten; Piano—J. S. Fratten; Oboe—Barrett and Crozier; Clarinet—Lazarus and Pollard; Bassoon—Winterbottom, Raspi, and Huchings; Horn—Harper and Paque; Flautists—Halle, Paper, and Ziemerstein; Jaell, and Leschetzki. Summary—German, 4; Italian, 4; French, 4; Hungarian, 1; Polish, 2; Russian, 1; Belgian, 1; Spanish, 1. Total, 26.—J. ELLA, Director, 18, Hanover-square.

COINS and MEDALS.—A Catalogue, with

Prices affixed, forwarded on application.—W. R. JONES, 3, Queen-street, Cheap-side, London.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

HALL.
To be opened on 1st Nov. 1864, under the direction of the Council.

Council.
William Stirling, Esq., of Keir, *Chairman*.
Archibald Campbell Swinton, Esq., *Younger*, of Kimmerghame.
Sir David Brewster, Kt., *President*, of the University.
Robert Christison, M.D., *Prof. of Materia Medica*, Edin. Univ.
Thomas Laycock, M.D., *Prof. of Practice of Physic*, Edin. Univ.
John Tait, Esq., *Advocate*, Sheriff of Clackmannan.
Thomas M'Kie, Esq., *Advocate*.
John Stuart Blackie, *Professor of Greek*, Edin. Univ.
Sir David Baxter, *Bart.*
The Very Rev. Dean Ramsay.
Charles Cowan, Esq., of Logan-House.
James Lorimer, *Professor of Public Law*, Edin. Univ.
J. T. Gibson Craig, Esq., W.S.
James Richardson, Esq.
The Rev. T. J. Crawford, D.D., *Prof. of Divinity*, Edin. Univ.
Warden.—The Rev. D. F. SANDFORD, who will be assisted by competent Tutors.

The Council has engaged temporary premises at No. 11, Oxford-terrace, for a limited number of Students of the University, who will be provided with a home and tutorial assistance during the current Session on moderate terms. Application for admission to the Hall should be accompanied by testimonials as to moral character of applicant, and may be addressed to the Warden; or to the Secretary, Mr. W. J. Menzies, 7, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
Edinburgh, September, 1864.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE, October 3, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS by Mr. CALLENDER, at 5 o'clock P.M.

LECTURES.
Medicine—Dr. Black and Dr. Kirkes.
Surgery—Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Coote.
Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Skay and Mr. Holden.
Physiology and General Anatomy—Mr. Savory.
Chemistry—Dr. Odling.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—Mr. Callender and Mr. Smith.
Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy—Dr. Odling.

SUMMER SESSION, commencing May 1, 1865.

Materia Medica—Dr. Farre.
Botany—Dr. Harris.
Forensic Medicine—Dr. Martin.
Midwifery—Dr. Greenhalgh.
Comparative Anatomy—Mr. Callender.
Practical Chemistry—Dr. Odling.

The Hospital contains 60 Beds; and Clinical Lectures are delivered—On the Medical Cases, by Dr. Farre, Dr. Black, and Dr. Kirkes—On the Surgical Cases, by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Paget, and Mr. Coote—and on Diseases of Women, by Dr. Greenhalgh. Collegiate Establishment—Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the Collegiate regulations. Some of the Teachers connected with the Hospital also receive Students to reside with them.

Seven Scholarships, varying in value from 50l. to 200l., are awarded annually. Further information respecting these and other details may be obtained from Dr. EDWARDS, Mr. CALLENDER, or any of the Medical or Surgical Officers or Lecturers; or at the Anatomical Museum or Library.

DESIGNS for the O'CONNELL NATIONAL MONUMENT, in SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Committee of the Erection of the O'Connell National Monument in Sackville-street, Dublin, are prepared to receive Designs from Architects, Artists, &c., for a Testimonial or Monument to O'Connell, Intending Competitors will receive, on application to the Honorary Secretaries of the Committee, at the City Hall, Dublin, a printed statement of the views of the Committee, the conditions of the competition, and a ground-plan of the locality. Prizes of 100l., 50l., and 20l., are at the disposal of the Committee, to be awarded for designs, subject to the conditions above referred to. All designs must be received at the Committee Rooms, free of expense, on or before the 1st of January, 1865.

THOMPSON'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC INDUCTION MACHINE.

As many who wished to make a particular inspection of this Machine at the British Association in Bath were unable to do so, Mr. JAMES THOMPSON will be glad to EXHIBIT it to any Gentleman who will make an appointment with him by letter. Mr. Thompson is ready to undertake the construction of Induction Machines of any required tension or quantity for experimental or philosophical purposes.—3, ROTHWELL-STREET, PRIMROSE-HILL, LONDON, N.W.

"CHI LEGGE REGGE."

THE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY COMPANY (LIMITED).

15, OLD BOND-STREET, W.
The Company guarantee the circulation of ALL NEW WORKS of interest or value immediately after publication. The Library embraces special Departments of Science and the Liberal Professions, and of FOREIGN LITERATURE in all branches. Detailed Terms of Subscription at the Chief Office and the Depots of the Company, in Town and Country, forwarded free on application.
SAMUEL BEVAN, Secretary.

A PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS

has been given by A. J. Jones, Esq., and the Council of the Cambrian Etistodoff, for the best Essay 'On the Origin of the English Nation, more especially with Reference to the Question how far they are descended from the Ancient Britons.' The Essays to be written in English, Welsh, French or German. To be sent by the 1st of March, 1865, to WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., Secretary of the Etistodoff, Llandudno, North Wales, England (Angleterre). The Judges will withhold its should none of the Essays in their opinion deserve the Prize. Each Essay is to be signed with the name of the author or with a fictitious name, the real name to be inclosed in a sealed paper. The postage to be paid.

TO INSTITUTIONS—RELIGIOUS, LITERARY, MEDICAL, MUSICAL, SCHOOLS, BOARDING HOUSES, &c.—TO BE LET, on Lease, spacious and convenient

RESIDENCE, 26, QUEEN-SQUARE, Russell-square, next to Home for Gentlewomen and the Asylum for the Deaf, close to British Museum and London University. In good repair, and fit for immediate occupation. Furnished or unfurnished.—GREENWOOD'S Agency, Southampton-row, Bedford-square.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—ADOLPHE NAUDIN

executes Portraits in the highest style of the Art at these prices—12 Cartes-de-Visite, 12s.; 20 ditto (in two positions), One Guinea. Miniatures, especially for Portraits, close to British Museum and London University. In good repair, and fit for immediate occupation. Furnished or unfurnished.—GREENWOOD'S Agency, Southampton-row, Bedford-square.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Session 1864-5.
The SESSION will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, October 13, when Professor MALDEN, M.A., will deliver the INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at 3 o'clock precisely, on 'Greek Tragedy.'

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Seeley, M.A.
Greek—Professor Malden, M.A.
Sanskrit—Professor Seeley, M.A.
Hebrew (Goldsmid Professor)—Professor Marks.
Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.
Hindoo and Hindoo Law—Professor Syed Abdoolah.
Bengali and Hindoo Law—Professor Gannendur Mohun Tagore.
Gujarati—Professor Dadabhai Naorji.
English Language and Literature—Professor Masson, M.A.
French Language and Literature—Professor Cassel, LL.D.
Italian Language and Literature—Professor De Tivoli.
German Language and Literature—Professor Heilmann, Ph.D.
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, M.A. F.R.S.
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Professor Potter, M.A.
Physiology—Professor Sharpey, LL.D. M.D. F.R.S.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.
Civil Engineering—Professor Pile, F.R.S. M.I.C.E.
Architecture—Professor Donaldson, Ph.D. M.I.B.A.
Geology—Professor Sedgwick, F.R.S.
Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Drawing—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
Botany—Professor Huxley, M.A.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D. F.R.S.
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Seeley, M.A.
Political Economy—Professor Waley, M.A.
Law—Professor Russell, LL.B.
Jurisprudence—Professor Sedgwick, LL.D.
Public Reading and Speaking—Charles Furtado, Esq.
Evening Classes, by the Professors above named, of the respective Classes—viz., German, Italian, French, Geology, Practical Chemistry, and Zoology.
Residence of Students.—Some of the Professors receive Students to reside with them; and in the Office of the College there is kept a Register of the Professors of the respective Faculties. The Registrar will afford information as to the Terms and other particulars.
JOHN ROBERT SEELEY, M.A., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
August, 1864.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Session 1864-65.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

For Classics and Mathematics.—Three Entrance Exhibitions, called Andrews Exhibitions, will be awarded, after competitive examination, to Candidates not already Students of the College, being not more than eighteen years of age, on the 1st of October, 1865. One for superior merit in Classics—one for superior merit in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—one for superior merit in Classics, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy combined. Each will be of the value of 30l. per annum, tenable for three years.

ANDREWS PRIZES, 1864-65.

At the end of the Session of 1864-65, two Andrews Prizes, of 200l. each, will be awarded to Students of one year's standing, on the result of the College Examination; one to the greatest proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in Pure and Applied Mathematics.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS, 1864-65.

At the end of the Session of 1864-65, two Andrews Scholarships, of 50l. each, will be awarded to students of two years' standing, on the result of the College Examination; one to the greatest proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in Pure and Applied Mathematics.

JEW'S COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Scholarship of 150l. a year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the Student of the Faculty of Arts, of not more than twenty years of age, residing in the College, whatever be his religious denomination, and wherever he was previously educated, and whose age when he first entered the College did not exceed eighteen years, and who is best distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

JOSEPH HUME AND RICARDO SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence of 200l. a year, tenable for three years, will be for competition in November, 1864, and in November of every third year afterwards; also a Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy, of 200l. a year, tenable for three years, in November, 1865, and in November of every third year afterwards; and a Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy, of 200l. a year, tenable for three years, in November, 1866, and in November of every third year afterwards.

COLLEGE PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAY, &c., for 1864.

LATIN PROSE ESSAY PRIZE
(Reading-Room Society's Prize), &c., for 1865.

For Copies of the Regulations concerning the above-mentioned Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes, application should be made at the Office of the College, where Prospectuses of the Courses of instruction and other information may be obtained. The Prospectuses show the Courses of instruction in the College in the subjects of the Examinations for the Civil and Military Services.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
July 22, 1864.

DR. ALTSCHUL TEACHES

SPANISH thro' French, German, Italian, English.
ITALIAN thro' Spanish, French, German, English.
GERMAN thro' Italian, Spanish, French, English.
FRENCH thro' German, Italian, Spanish, English.
ENGLISH thro' French, Spanish, Italian, German.

No Extra Charge for the Tuition of several Languages.—9, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

DO YOU TRAVEL?—Practice better than

Theory.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Professor of ELOCUTION and of FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, teaches two Languages (one through the medium of another) on the same Terms as at the Pupils' or at his House. Each Language spoken in his Private Lessons. Preparation for Army and C.S. EXAMINATIONS.—Note. Dr. A. enseigne très-prompement l'Anglais par les langues étrangères.—9, Old Bond-street, W.

HYDROPATHIC SANATORIUM.—SUD-

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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

LITERATURE

The Maori King; or, the Story of our Quarrel with the Natives of New Zealand. By J. E. Gorst, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

On the 12th of September, 1642, Capt. Jansen Abel Tasman, a Dutchman, set sail from Batavia, in the island of Java, with one yacht and one fly-boat, and went in quest of undiscovered lands. Like the Ancient Mariner, he "sailed south along," and, after various adventures and discoveries, which preserve the memory of his name in that region, he changed his course towards the north-west, and in the first week in January, 1643, came upon the three islands now called New Zealand. It is little more than two hundred years since this voyage was made, and now England is engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with the natives of these islands, not so much for supremacy as for actual existence.

The Maories are a very singular race, and differ from all the native uncivilized tribes of other lands with whom we have had dealings. They are capable of civilization, if time could be allowed for the process; but they stand face to face with a civilization which has been growing for a thousand years, and the problem set before them is to swallow it at once or to perish from off their land.

Those who have read the records of early missionary efforts in New Zealand will find, in their Registers for 1823-5, some curious details of what the Maories were when we first made their acquaintance. They used to eat their enemies, and, at that stage of the business, might he said to love them. It may yet be remembered by some, how Shanghai, a great New Zealand chief who patronized the missionaries, was brought over to England and made much of,—even introduced to George the Fourth; and returned to his own country enriched with gifts of red cloth, hatchets and gunpowder. Shanghai was not much better for his visit to us; he relapsed into his old heathenism before he died. But the missionaries at length succeeded in converting the Maories to a species of Christianity which is more akin to Judaism. Oddly enough, the Maories set up their own standard of orthodoxy as soon as they became Christians. They took kindly to the Old Testament, in which they found a civilization described not unlike their own; the New Testament was foreign both to their principles and their practice. Their tribal wars amongst themselves continued to be bloody to extermination, and we, at this distance of time, are suffering from their effects, as will be seen when we come to speak of the purchase of land. The Maories have, however, made progress in moral cultivation. "What most struck me," says Mr. Gorst, "in my first visit to Waikato, was the strange contrast between the material poverty and the mental attainments of the people." The war-dance still continues in all its grotesque horrors; but the practice of cannibalism has died out, there is no authentic instance of it since the year 1836. It is to be hoped it will not be revived by the present war. The Bible is the only literature the Maories possess; and from the Old Testament they deduce examples and maxims which it is inconvenient to reconcile with our practice and precepts. When the King movement began, the example of the Jews and the arguments in favour of a king of their own were all found in the Old Testament.

In the beginning the settlers pushed their way into the very heart of the native districts without fear or hesitation; the idea of having to fight

for the possession of the soil never occurred to any one. Homesteads of a few hundred acres, scattered and isolated in the midst of the Maori villages, were bought without fear by European farmers, and inhabited in security by their wives and children. All the settlers were married; colonial life would have been too lonely without a wife, and a family of thriving, hearty children was the usual result. Government did not hesitate to buy plots of land, cut off by intervening districts of native territory from the main settlements, and these government blocks were retailed to small farmers. The out-settlers of Auckland lived in rough wooden houses, surrounded by a few fields; they were rich in the eyes of the Maories, but they had no reason to complain of their being either thieving or envious. Quarrels arose from time to time, but they resulted chiefly from the difference in the habits of the natives and the practice of the settlers, in the management of their ground and live stock. The settlers fenced carefully the land under cultivation, the adjoining land being usually fern and forest, unclosed, and owned as it might happen either by Europeans or Maories. The live stock, which constitutes the riches of both parties, is differently dealt with. The colonist allowed his beasts to roam the country at large, and it not unfrequently happened that in their search after food the wandering cattle came upon the native plantations, which are either left wholly exposed or fenced with sticks loosely tied together with flax; these plantations of wheat, rich juicy maize, and sweet potatoes, were, of course, like Gardens of Eden to the hungry cattle, and as these native plantations are generally at a distance from all human habitations, there was nobody to hinder cattle from running riot in these pleasant places without being found out. On the other hand, the gaunt, long-legged native pigs when they got at large committed sad havoc in the settler's well-secured fields, setting his hedges and gates and ditches at defiance, for they are as active if not so thin as greyhounds, and a fence that can keep out a Maori pig is not yet invented. The quarrels arising from opposite methods of cultivation,—the Maories leaving their crops exposed and professing to tie up their animals, whilst the settlers fenced their land and left their cattle free,—were, however, not more serious than those which arise amongst country neighbours on slighter subjects. These disputes did not lead to any large suspension of good will, although the Maories always came off the better. Owing to their isolated position, the Europeans did not dare to use their weapons, if they had any, which was not always the case; indeed, the general feeling of the settler was that it was safer to trust to native forbearance than to their own weapons. "Even at the beginning of the present war," says Mr. Gorst, "settlers showed a strong reluctance to take arms into their own hands." Their only chance of justice was by great forbearance and keeping their temper; if they were passionate, they lost all chance, for the Maori, backed by dozens of uncles and cousins, thought little of flourishing his tomahawk dexterously within a few inches from the head of his adversary, and generally finished by *helping himself* to a horse or a cow, as the case might be, as "payment" for the injury done to his crops.

These demonstrations were, however, only "pretty Fanny's way," and meant nothing either fierce or fatal. The settlers long lived in perfect security among the Maories: witness the position of Auckland, the chief town and seat of government of the English, situated in the heart of the Waikato district.

Waikato is the name of a great river. The basin drained by this river and its tributaries is occupied by a very large number of tribes, distinct, though intimately related; they are divided into three sections, but their names are too long for European orthography or pronunciation. The whole confederation is called Waikato by the colonists, who do not condescend to trouble themselves about tribal distinctions, and the Maories themselves adopt it also. These tribes are the most important, and their territory the richest in the North Island. Their greatness has grown up with the settlement of Auckland, which lies at their feet, and has been for many years at their mercy. They are not intrinsically superior to the other tribes; it is their geographical position, and our own situation in reference to them, which make them so. The land on which they live is fertile, and difficult to be invaded, whilst at their back they have a rugged inaccessible country, where they may set civilized armies at defiance. Whilst the Europeans were few in number and scattered abroad, the "Pakeha" or European settler was an acquisition and a source of riches to all the tribe. The chief called him "*my* Pakeha," the tribe called him proudly "*our* Pakeha." He was at once their tenant and their benefactor; he traded with them, procured guns for them, helped them in their wars, and gave them importance in various ways, whilst, at the same time, the natives enjoyed the delicate flattery of feeling that their "Pakeha" was dependent on them for protection and completely at their mercy. If he were a gentleman and a capitalist, he was a customer for their surplus produce; he was the employer of any young men who might take a fancy to do a day's work. He set before them the example of civilized life; and if he were a good man, his moral and religious example could not be without practical influence; in fact, nothing could be more beautiful whilst it lasted than this relation between the white man and his barbarian companions; he was the beautiful flower and culmination of all they could imagine perfect and desirable in human life. One peculiarity which distinguishes the Maories from other uncivilized tribes is their teachableness and great desire for improvement. When they first received the white men, and were willing to share their land with strangers, they hoped to become like those strangers, and to learn their arts. They are christianized after a fashion, and as a race they do not feel themselves inferior to the white men. They are behind them in knowledge, but they are capable of learning, and anxious to improve. This child-like docility is one of the most touching traits of the Maori character, and makes English readers feel both shame and regret at having so ill fulfilled the duties of "elder brethren."

Whilst the Europeans were few in number, the natives did not feel that they were forfeiting their rights as lords of the soil; no power or right was practically parted with, and this intermingling of English farms and native territory was without inconvenience. But as the number of Europeans increased the relation between the Maories and the Pakehas was greatly changed. More and more tracts of land were sold to Europeans, and the natives began to feel that selling land involved parting with all their rights as lords of the soil. Towns were built and inhabited by powerful white men, who did not know the Maori, nor care who might have been the original owners of the land. When the natives, returning after a few years, found themselves outcasts where once they were the lords, it is not wonderful they should feel some anguish. A dis-

like to sell land has become universal since they discovered that it entailed the loss of all their rights over it. They began to contrast the rapid alienation of their lands with their own slow social advancement, and they feared that their lands would be all gone before they had attained their desired equality with the white man. The Colonial Government bought the land from the natives at the rate of sixpence-halfpenny an acre, and retailed it to settlers at half-a-guinea. This the natives discovered, and felt themselves cheated. There is nothing to which a Maori is more sensitive than the idea of being overreached. He will, at any time, allow his grain and potatoes to rot rather than accept a price which he considers inadequate. In consideration of the small price paid in money, Government promised certain equivalent advantages in the shape of schools, books, hospitals, &c., which would have been very much to their advantage, and have helped them on to their darling wish of "growing like the white men"; but these promises were not fulfilled. New Zealand increased in importance, and obtained at length from the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain the gift of a constitution which conferred on the colony the right to govern the country; but, as Mr. Chichester Fortescue confessed afterwards in the House of Commons, April 11th, 1861, "this constitution had been framed in utter forgetfulness of the large native tribes within the dominions to which it was intended to apply." Under this new constitution local and general assemblies were frequent, in which hot discussions took place as to how the colonists should exercise their newly-acquired right to govern the country. The natives soon became aware that matters deeply concerning themselves were under discussion—that a Bill had even been brought in to enable the Government, "in cases where Maori offenders were not given up, to lay the whole district to which they belonged under an interdict." At the same time, the right of the Maories to exercise the elective franchise, which had been referred to the Duke of Newcastle, was refused: because the natives "live in tribes and communities, and do not hold their lands in title from the Crown, they are not qualified to become voters under the New Zealand Constitution"—a decision which was surely more legal than just. The Maories were thus shut out from all right to a voice in the disposal of their own interest. We were the more bound to be true and just in all our dealings with the natives, inasmuch as the time had come when, from the increase of our numbers and the natural weight of our superiority in all that regarded knowledge and civilization, we were under the inevitable necessity of undertaking to govern the native race. We commenced our task by framing a constitution, in which we "forgot to provide for the native tribes"! This great and fatal mistake has brought its punishment, in the shape of war and waste, upon our colony. Sir G. Grey himself, at a great native meeting which he attended, on the 12th of December, 1861, owned candidly that he did not feel without blame in the matter himself; that, when he was Governor before, "he ought to have seen further ahead and what civilization would lead to and require."

The Maories have always been willing to accept guidance and instruction from white men, whose superior knowledge in the science of law-making they acknowledge and admire; but it must be on the rank of perfect civil equality. The affection of the natives for the white men has been perhaps even more alienated by the personal slights put upon them than by political injustice. They feel that they are looked upon as socially inferior.

The Maories are a polite people, and possess some very fine and noble qualities, but some of their habits are not pleasant to English people. In particular they seldom wash themselves, and still seldom change their garments, which are of the scantiest kind, for in the bush trousers are a superfluity and a mistake. It is not uncommon for a man, whose dress consists of a long calico shirt, to make a distant journey on foot, be absent for two months, and return, both he and his shirt unwashed in the mean time; but, notwithstanding, they feel great indignation at the white man's disgust, and at being told they emit a disagreeable smell. The natives were once discussing the character of an excellent missionary; the point of his conduct which had made most impression on them was his dislike to eat food prepared by natives. Sir G. Grey, the Bishop, and all the higher and best-educated persons in the colony treat the natives like gentlemen; but the ignorant, common townspeople insult them so grossly that the most powerful chiefs avoid going to Auckland or into any English village. The chiefs and natives always receive English strangers with more than Arab politeness and hospitality. Another source of bitterness which has arisen between the races, to which the attention of the Colonial Government has been called, and of which Mr. Gorst says "that no works on New Zealand have revealed the shameful extent," is the abandonment of half-caste children, both legitimate and illegitimate. Mr. Fenton, when magistrate at Waikato, characterized it in a note to Government as "shameful and heartless": they are left to grow up in nakedness and heathenism. All the food or clothes or kindness they receive is from the Maories, but they are forming the beginning of an outcast criminal population.

With all this undergrowth of discontent and antagonism, the real struggle between the natives and the Europeans was for the possession of land. At first, as we have seen, the natives readily parted with land; they set little or no value on it as mere soil for cultivation; it is so fertile that a few days' labour with ploughs and bullocks will produce food enough for a whole year. "The period of native labour and harvest-time in a native district," says Mr. Gorst, "is a holiday; the grown men and elders sit lazily amongst the fern smoking their pipes, whilst women are scraping potatoes to roast with a fat pig in the native oven, perhaps with the addition of a fragrant piece of dried shark to give a relish to the dinner. Three or four pair of oxen, driven by stout, clean-limbed lads, are dragging as many ploughs through a rich loamy soil, and smaller boys are following the plough and putting in seed potatoes, while the children of the village, stark naked, are shouting and rolling in the fern. In the summer-time you may come upon a threshing-machine on a sunny hill-top, to which all the oxen and carts of the place are drawing loads of wheat, from which the machine is noisily producing large piles of straw, whereon the population of the village, except the few who are at work, lie basking in the sun, some munching peaches and apples, and some, in knots of two or three, discussing the everlasting King movement." A pleasant Arcadian picture, if it were not for the ominous "King movement" under discussion.

One great difficulty in the question is to find out to whom the land really belongs. Before their conversion to Christianity the tribes were always at war—it was their normal condition—consequently large tracts of territory were always changing hands. One tribe ousted another from districts out of which that tribe had previously driven away those originally in possession. It frequently happened that the first

owners, recovering strength, came and regained their own property, and would be again driven away by a fresh tribe, who in their turn succumbed to a change of fortune. Hence the whole country is one disputed title. Besides the principal claims, there are innumerable secondary ones, a sort of "latent equities" which would tax the sagacity of a dozen Lord Chancellors. But these claims have long been practically dormant, and have only been recently raised up by the natives with a view to make the sale of land more difficult.

Mr. Gorst writes:—"Claims were made not for the purpose of getting a share in the price, but for stopping the sale altogether. Such claimants were not to be bought off for money. The few who wished to sell came to be regarded as traitors to their race, to be put down at all hazards. On the other hand, it was impossible for Government to conceal its anxiety to buy, or its favour to those who were willing to sell. To offer land for sale was the readiest mode of revenge open to the losing side in a quarrel. It was in this way that the celebrated block of land at Waitara came to be offered by Teira to Governor Brown. Secret and dishonest sales were sometimes effected, and from this cause jealousies and quarrels became more frequent and bitter, until the absolute necessity of escaping from these destructive disputes made the natives anxious to put their land under a king. They discovered that a people without land must inevitably become a nation of bondsmen, and this they are determined never to be by their own consent. Once possessed of a common grievance, it became their obvious interest to sink minor differences and to combine to assert their own nationality. The necessity of union was industriously preached by Tamihana, a sagacious old chief, in the numerous 'Runangas,' or public meetings, in which Maories delight, and at which their grievances are the chief topics of discussion. The fable of 'The Bundle of Sticks,' which has been translated, greatly took their fancy, and it is related over and over again."

This Tamihana is a very remarkable man, and would be remarkable in any country. He is courageous, determined, and diplomatic. He was converted at an early age to Christianity, and then he declared he would never fight again; since that time, though living in the midst of innumerable wars and bloodshed, he had never, up to the period of the King movement, engaged in war, but had consistently and successfully performed the part of peacemaker. Feud after feud was settled by his mediation, until at last it became usual, when any difficulty arose, to send for Tamihana to settle it.

Tamihana paid a visit to Auckland in 1857, to see the Governor, to lay before him the lawless condition of the country, and to arrange some plan for its amelioration. He was anxious to have a European magistrate stationed in his village. For some reason he was refused access to the Governor, though no one can now recollect why, except that, as a well-known opponent of land-selling, he was not viewed with favour; the result was that he returned to his own place, and issued a circular summoning a great meeting of all the tribes in Waikato to assemble at Rangiriri, to elect a king over New Zealand. He proposed a powerful chief named Potatau, as the man fittest for the office. He had led the Waikatos in their bloody wars and desperate battles, when they were struggling against an invading tribe, and had afterwards led his tribe as invaders in their turn. He was a very fine old fellow, a hero of the Homeric stamp. His name, Potatau, signifies "he that counteth by night"; it was given to him at the death of

his wife he sat dying, hours, well as to be arbitrated over.

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his wife, for whom his love was so great, that he sat sleepless, night after night, while she lay dying, "counting," as the natives said, "her last hours." He was a wise and sagacious chief as well as a great warrior. He was very unwilling to be made king; he declared he would be an arbitrator between the tribes in their land quarrels, but nothing more. However, he was overruled.

The Government was at last aroused to a sense of danger, and Col. Brown, the Governor, resolved to attend the meeting in person. He had a conference with some of the chiefs, and made promises and proposals which, earlier made and acted upon, would have saved the crisis. The chiefs were many of them not unwilling to listen, but the great meeting could not be stopped. On the 10th of May, 1857, it was opened at Rangiriri, and it was attended by more than two thousand Maories in native garments. The account is too long to extract: it is very interesting and curious, and will remind the reader of old Hebrew scenes recorded in the Books of Judges and Samuel: there is a dash of the Homeric spirit in the details of their feast, and the solemn prayer and invocation with which the proceedings commenced. The speeches are very quaint. Paora, one of the chiefs, said, "God is good; Israel was His people; they had a king. The Gospel does not say we are not to have a king; it says, 'Honour the King, love the Brotherhood.' The Governor does not stop murders and fights; a king will do that. Let us have order that we may grow as the Pakehas grow. Why should we disappear from the country? New Zealand is ours—I love it." The proceedings were very dramatic, for the Maories are born actors and orators. One of the chiefs burst into a song "for the land that it should be retained," and the whole two thousand joined in chorus. All the speeches tended to prove that the natives did not dream of their king being equal to Queen Victoria, but only that they must preserve their own nationality, and dwell peaceably beside the Europeans. The Government having at last opened their eyes to the danger of this movement, instructions were sent to the Land Purchase Commissioners to consolidate the Crown lands, and to buy no more isolated blocks. This prudent resolution was now impossible, the time had passed by. The natives refused to sell any more land, so that the blocks held by Government could not be consolidated, and a clear line of demarcation between the territories of the rival races cannot now be obtained, except at the price of war and conquest. The natives have a peculiar horror of high roads and bridges, so that no roads are allowed by them to be made between our different possessions. One of the chiefs said to Sir George Grey, at a meeting he attended in Waikato, "The roads are not simply for fetching food from a man's farm. At Tarana, the road being there, your guns reached the Pah. Our fear is, lest that strange cart of terror should travel on it. But for this fear, roads would have been allowed long ago." Much was hoped from the mission of the resident magistrate, as promised by Governor Brown. Mr. Fenton was sent, on the 13th of July, 1857, accompanied by a Maori assistant, laden with 2 cwt. of paper, books and ink. He was a good man and an able man; but the result of his mission was not what we could have wished.

Philosophical Papers. By N. A. Nicholson, M.A. (Effingham Wilson.)

THERE are points of discussion which are always beginning and never ending: we find them in the Book of Job, and we have them before us in Mr. Nicholson's papers. Sometimes they

come in so original a way that we are charmed with novelty of thought: and sometimes, as in the case before us, they are not even warmed up, but are as cold and crude as yesterday's potatoes. What are we to do? If we should sit in solemn judgment on such revivals, we should but encourage the production of more. We might, no doubt, pass them over altogether: but the plant is a weed, and neglect is not repression. Further, the evil is not peculiar to the world of printing and publication. Society swarms with specimens of the little philosopher who, with face wholly unconscious of reiteration, will state to you the antagonism of freewill and foreknowledge, as if it had just been evolved, and by his own little thinking apparatus, for the first time since the creation of the human race. We could forgive those who put it into a book, because no one can force us to read: but Courtesy is a dreadful tyrant; and if, for want of foreknowledge, we sit next at dinner to a man who has found out a puzzle in freewill, she makes us lend a civil ear, *ab ovo usque ad mala*, until, what between the difficulties of philosophy and of cookery, we get indigestion both of body and mind.

If anything will put a stop to this nuisance, it must be the discharge of a catch-word every time it arises. But *nascitur non fit* is the description of such a phrase. The French have had their *Où est Lambert?* until the Emperor discovered that a certain republican of that name disappeared in December, '52, on which he stopped the currency. The little philosopher in the streets was shut up, as the phrase is, by an inquiry as to what his mother knew about his actual location; or by being reminded, under the name of Ferguson, that he had put his latch-key into the wrong door.

"The world, Sir! the world is in its dotage: and yet the cosmogony has puzzled philosophers in all ages. Sanconiaton, Manetho, Berosus, and Ocellus Lucanus, have attempted it in vain. . . ." When good Dr. Primrose heard this for the second time, he remarked that it was not new to him, and he added "Is not your name Ephraim Jenkinson?" Here is the very phrase we want: Heaven has sent it in our need. Try it, weary souls, when the man who

Nobly takes the high Priori road

vexes you with his dreadful old novelties. He has tenterhooked you on the impossibility of your will being free while God knows beforehand what you are to choose: he has shut you out from prayer by proving that God cannot alter his design at your instigation: he has made it clear that a Deity with foreknowledge could not have an intention with knowledge that he would change it; such intention would be no intention at all. He has meshed you in the dilemma about the existence of evil: if God could have hindered it, he is not supremely good; if not, he is not supremely strong. All this and more he has done, often triumphantly, always unpunished: but now you know where to have him. "Is not your name Ephraim Jenkinson?"—we should like to see him answer that. He would be your Sanconiaton or your Manetho: let him be nothing but your Ephraim Jenkinson, and you have a cheap bargain of him. Nor is there anything specially illogical in the question. These high points of ontology, these necessities, as they appear to our ignorance, are things about which we can no more form conclusions than about the name of the person who brings them forward. Do your very best, and you have no right whatever to suppose that your ground is a bit more firm under your feet than if you had concluded, *à priori*, of necessity, by the nature of things, that the man who propounds such questions to you must be Ephraim Jenkinson.

Mr. Nicholson has given a collection of philosophies. He prefaces with Lord Peter's argument in favour of bread being mutton: this he will not adopt. He then knocks down authority by Bentham's authority. He passes on to truth, which is assertion—"till an assertion has been made there can be no truth; it does not exist without some assertion expressed or understood."

"When Columbus told the Spaniards and the world of the existence of a new country, neither the Spaniards nor the world believed him, but yet what he said was true, just as much before he started as after he returned; the new country spoken of is there all the time. . . ."

This makes us suppose that the assertion of Columbus called America into existence. Its existence is a truth; until it is asserted there is no truth; but the country is there—its existence is a truth, before Columbus started, but not before he asserted. Is Mr. Nicholson in a confusion between the subjective and the objective? Next comes experience, the knowledge of cause and effect derived from observation of changes: "cause and effect are the necessary sequence of those changes which depend on each other." This exquisite definition is followed by the old nonsense about miracles. Then we have something about time, about good and evil, about the government of God, about prayer, and about the six cardinal virtues. All this we have already answered by one question: we never met with anything better deserving it. Also a chapter from the *Daily Telegraph* about the antiquity of man; a translation of Volney's account of the conference of all the sects; and a concluding chapter from Combe, upon man's ideas as having a warp of religion and a woof of theology. The last sentence is as follows—

"In the prevalent creeds, nature is not recognized as sacred; no dogmas are founded on scientific truth, and systematically combined with the religious emotions so as to invest them with a religious character. This appears to be the true cause why no practical natural religion exists, and why none can be formed until we venture on a new religious reformation."

And so we are to venture on a new religious reformation, and until we do this, we cannot form a natural religion. We say, form your natural religion first; join scientific dogma with religious emotion—set the square of the hypothenuse to the tune of the Old Hundredth, if that will do—and then try if it will bring about a new reformation.

Mr. Nicholson, like many others, opens his budget of philosophical difficulties, and stops short at the point where his true task begins. He gives us a hint that all which is contrary to experience in Christianity arose among credulous Orientals, and he informs us that credulity is common among ourselves. Having got thus far, he dismisses us with the information that when statements are contrary to experience, we "cannot examine too carefully the evidence adduced to establish their truth." We knew this: but why does our guide and monitor leave us just at the moment when our real difficulties begin? What said Jack Bunsby?—"The bearings of this observation lies in the application. That ain't no part of my business. Keep a bright look out for'ard, and good luck to you." Mr. Nicholson—though of the Bunsby class—does not even give so much as this. What then does he give us? Nothing complete except reason why he should have waited to write until he could have said something to one purpose or the other. The cosmogony has abundance of difficulties. Are we left without hope, or may we look forward to a state in which our thought shall be deeper and our sight clearer? This is the question, the only one worth discussing. We respect those, whe-

ther philosophers or theologians, who write upon it with design and purpose, let their conclusion be what it may. But everyone who comes before us with

A mighty maze, and not a bit of plan
awakes nothing but regret that he should have expatiated at all.

Letters of Queen Margaret of Anjou and Bishop Becketon, and others, written in the Reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI. From a MS. found at Emral in Flintshire. Edited by Cecil Monro. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

WHEN it is remembered that a law was passed in the reign of Edward the Fourth which decreed death against persons who might be found possessing letters, or even copies of letters, written by Margaret of Anjou, that Lancastrian Queen whom the Yorkist King hated so heartily; and when it is further remembered that in 1461, of half a dozen noblemen and gentlemen who were arrested on suspicion of having received letters from Margaret, all but one were executed on that bare suspicion,—it is not surprising that no letters of that Queen should have been forthcoming, and that not a single copy of one letter was known to exist.

This volume of 'Letters' is indeed a treasure. The Queen's Letters, now printed, were written within the first ten years of her marriage in 1445, and transcribed in the same century, it is supposed, by a John Edwards, of Chirkland, a daughter of which family wedded into that of Pulliston of Emral, at the mansion of which latter place the manuscript volume was first discovered, in 1860. There are forty-two letters, of the time of Henry the Fifth, after Agincourt to a period just previous to the marriage of Henry the Sixth; 1415-1445. Perhaps, the chief item in these documents is a passage in a letter of the fifth Henry, who seems there to be so assured of holding France, as to be "advised for to have but one Chancellor both for our matters that we have ado in this land (France) and also in England." Bishop Becketon's seventeen letters are of the month of June, 1442, when the diocesan of Bath and Wells was about proceeding to Armagnac, to negotiate a marriage for Henry. They are not very important, but yet afford one or two social traits worth preserving. For example, the Bishop says, in a letter to Sir Edmund Hungerford, that my lord, his father, the Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord Moleyns "visited my lady, your wife, at whom" (as Becketon writes the word *home*, in the still existing Wiltshire dialect) "at your place, which is in good health, and they so tasted your wines at that time that, I trust in God, if you have many such visitations, your wines shall neither sour nor stand bare for default of drinkers." Becketon loved good cheer quite as much as Ayscough of Salisbury did, and when we meet with him at Exeter it is only to find him complaining to the Earl of Suffolk that he is in "a land of wilderness," where there is of "good ale none or little."

The interest in the volume centres in the seventy-five letters of Queen Margaret. They are in nowise political. They refer to her parks and deer, and the "making" of her bloodhounds, and the money due to her, and the Customs dues on her imported finery, from which she desires to be exempted. Were this all, the interest would not be very great. The attraction rests on a phase of Margaret's character here developed for the first time. She was the daughter of that famous king, or so-called king, René, who loved chivalry, practised poetry, favoured minstrels and adored the ladies.

Much of René's character, excepting its weakness, was to be traced in Margaret. Her knightly qualities, boldness and tenderness combined, her inclination for gentle arts, her liking for music, and her sympathy with affairs of the heart, were what distinguished Margaret as well as René. For this last quality of sympathy, however, she has not been much accredited; but it is made manifest in the most interesting of these letters, by which it would seem that never did the course of true love become obstructed but Margaret bestirred herself to set it smoothly going again when the members of her household, or the friends of such members, required powerful support for the good furtherance of their suit.

Prettily and earnestly does Margaret perform her graceful office of mediatrix for lovers. Her words testify to the fact that the sentiment of human affection in those days was manly and refined. Thus, to a lady's guardian she writes on behalf of Thomas Shelford, "for his virtues and the agreeable service he hath done us," as the Queen remarks; and thus continues, "he hath reported unto us that for the good and virtuous demeaning that he hath heard of a gentlewoman being in your governance, which was daughter to one Hall, of Larkfield, he desireth full heartily to do her worship by way of marriage." The Queen urgently furthers her servant's desire, but the chief thing remarkable in this letter is the fact that the wooer had not seen the lady, and that he is in love with her upon hearsay of her virtues—no bad beginning after all.

Later, we find the daughter of the troubadour King asking the executors of Cardinal Beaufort to help "one W. Frutes and Agnes Knoghton, poor creatures and of virtuous conversation, purposing to live under the law of God in the order of wedlock," and the Queen trusts the executors, from the alms at their disposal, will help forward these "poor creatures of so virtuous purpose and laudable intention." Again, when Robert Osborne, the King's secretary, marries and settles in Essex, Margaret writes "affectionately" to her cousin Catherine De la Pole, niece to the Duke of Suffolk, Abbess of Barking, to "be unto him good and favourable lady," and to "shew unto him and unto his wife the tender benevolence of your good ladyship."

Some of the suitors who obtain the Queen's interference in their behalf are, perhaps, less honest lovers than they seem. Here is one Thomas Barmby, "sewer for our mouth," who would fain wed with Jane, the well-endowed widow of Sir Nicholas Carew, and the lady, in her own right, of seventeen manors. The Queen tells the widow that Barmby loves her "for the womanly and virtuous governance that ye be renowned of," alludes to his great merits, and hopes that "at reverence of us," the widow will feel herself "inclining to his honest desire at this time." But no "sewer of the Queen's mouth" was to obtain licence to salute the lips of Jane Carew; and the buxom widow of six-and-thirty, disregarding her liege mistress of only a score of years old, went and married Sir Robert Vere, brother to the twelfth Earl of Oxford. After she became a widow for the second time, Dame Jane resided on the manor of Hacombe, with right to do most things at her pleasure, save one. By the terms of the deed which authorized her residence there, she was entitled to consume the fruit, but debarred from making "any cyder thereof." Why Lady Vere was not to make cider does not appear. Mr. Monro has an ungallant suspicion to which he gives ungallant expression, for he remarks, "it might not be thought respectful to her memory to inquire into the matter too curiously."

The royal mediation in love affairs goes as far in the next instance, as in the case of Lady Carew. Nicholas Strange, of Islington, had obstructed, after sanctioning, the union of his daughter Katherine with the suitor to whom she was "contracted." Some friends of the young people represent their case to influential persons at Court; these beseech Queen Margaret to intercede, and the Queen, ever ready to indulge her talent for interfering gracefully in these important matters, writes to the cruel sire a smart letter, in which she states that she understands, "albeit that T. Bugdon hath now late made a lawful contract with Katrine your daughter, and heartily desireth to do her worship by way of marriage, as well for his duty and lawful contract as for the great zeal, love and affection that he hath unto her person, before all creatures living, as it is said; yet ye, of wilfulness and by sinister excitation, not having regard unto the said contract, will not apply you nor condescend unto the same marriage, nor give thereto your benevolence nor assent, but rather induce your said daughter to the contrary, against God, the Church, and all truth (as unto us reported), to our great marvel: We therefore desire and pray you, and also, on God's behalf exhort and require you, . . . that ye incline you to the accomplishment of the marriage," for various reasons which the Queen pleads for the happiness of these Islington lovers. On another occasion, Margaret stirs up a sire to urge his daughter to consent to the suit of Thomas Fountains, Yeoman of the Crown. The lady was an Elizabeth Gasarick, who did not look too kindly on the trusty yeoman's suit, despite a Queen's warrant for his virtues, fidelity to King and Queen, and his zeal, love and affection for Elizabeth. Thereupon, writeth Margaret to William Gasarick, the father, saying, "we pray right affectionately that, at reverence of us, since your daughter is in your rule and governance, as reason is, you will give your good consent, benevolence and friendship to induce and to excite your daughter to accept my said lord's servant and ours to her husband, to the good conclusion and tender exploit of the said marriage, as our full trust is in you." All in vain! Neither Queen nor father could influence the lady, who "is stated," says the editor, "to have married Henry Booth, of the county of Lincoln."

Indeed, poor Margaret,—so proud and beautiful, that when King Henry married her, two or three years before these letters were written, he had hardly manly courage enough to look her steadfastly in the face,—seems to have had her prayers disregarded by all to whom she addressed them. She asks for promotion for her chaplain, Gregory (subsequently Archbishop of Dublin), but she fails in her purpose. She sues for the admission of a helpless young chorister into the leper-house, in St. Giles's, with as much submission as the afflicted singing lad himself might have used, but in vain. Nevertheless, the Queen seems ready to do a good turn for any one, even for "Lory our Cordwainer," who is so busy with fitting the Queen and less noble ladies with shoes, that she begs he may not be "vexed or hindered by being empaneled on inquest juries in the city of London." The prayer was probably not heeded; even her testimony of the "famous and clean living of her clerks" could not win preferment for them when she urgently asked it from those who might have granted it had they been so minded. That she could not procure for a lay servant even a poor and servile appointment, at least without difficulty, shows an aspect of the times—an aspect of disloyal indifference, indicative of the coming troubles. To her own domestic trials, after the birth of young Edward, there is no allusion;

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but there is enough of other matter to recommend a book which has been most carefully edited by Mr. Monro.

A Selection from the Writings and Speeches of John Robert Godley. Collected and Edited by James Edward Fitzgerald. (New Zealand, Press Office, Christchurch.)

John Robert Godley's career was useful rather than distinguished, his place amongst politicians being far beneath the rank to which history looks for statesmen. An Irishman of good family, the nephew of Robert Daly, Bishop of Cashel, and eldest son of a gentleman of considerable landed property in the county of Leitrim, he belonged by birth to a class, the more ambitious members of which naturally turn their attention to politics and offer themselves as candidates for public employment. After receiving a liberal education at Harrow, —where he was the successful competitor for the Sayers Scholarship in 1831, and carried off the Governors' Scholarship in the following year,—and at Oxford, where he took a second-class in 1835, he studied law and was called to the bar. Relinquishing his intention to practise in the courts, he resided for some years in London, living with public writers and official men, working on the newspaper press and seeking entrance to the House of Commons. In 1847 he stood for his native county, being defeated in a sharp contest by Mr. Tenison, of Kilronan; and at least for two years previous to his departure from England in 1849 he was a regular contributor to the *Morning Chronicle*. In this last-mentioned year, on the advice of physicians, who detected in his lungs the first signs of the mischief which eventually destroyed him, he resolved to visit a milder climate; and in order that he might find a sphere of usefulness, whilst he took measures for preserving an enfeebled constitution, he made arrangements for a three years' residence in New Zealand, where the Canterbury Settlement was about to be established in accordance with designs of which he was the originator. Returning from New Zealand at the close of 1852, he obtained from English ministers the recognition due to his services and unquestionable capacity. Without solicitation Mr. Gladstone made him a Commissioner of Income Tax in Ireland. After a brief tenure of this Irish office, he migrated to England, and on the re-organization of the War Office was placed at the head of the Store Department. Subsequently he obtained the post of Assistant Under-Secretary at War, the duties of which place he discharged under the successive secretaryships of Lord Panmure, General Peel, and Lord Herbert, until his death in 1862. His closing years were passed in suffering and nervous prostration, but neither acute pain nor depressing consciousness of growing debility prevailed on him to lay aside labour so long as his feeble hand could obey his courageous will. Speaking of the concluding struggle, Mr. Fitzgerald says, "A severe attack of sciatica confined him to his bed, and a visit to the hydropathic establishment at Malvern failed to afford the benefit to his health which he had once before experienced from the same remedy. After some weeks' residence at Filey, in Yorkshire, he returned to his office, which he never failed to attend for a single day during eight months—eight months of continued suffering, during which he never swallowed and rarely spoke without pain: fulfilling to the last the leading idea of his life—the idea he ever endeavoured to impress upon others—the comfort and nobility of work. Even in his last illness, when confined to his bed, he had his work brought to him from the War Office,

morning and afternoon, and attended to it as regularly as if he were in his own office in Pall Mall." When the intelligence of their founder's death reached the inhabitants of Canterbury, New Zealand, they evinced a unanimous desire to pay due honour to the memory of the man who had worked for them unselfishly and wisely: and without a dissentient voice the Provincial Council resolved to erect a statue of their benefactor in the City of Christchurch. The collected speeches and writings of this useful public servant are marked by sagacity, truthfulness and moderation; but they are not in any way superior to the average productions of official talkers and scribes. In the province of Canterbury they will be perused with interest, and Mr. Godley's personal friends will glance at them with pleasure; but as far as the diversion and profit of the general public are concerned the compiler might have turned his time to better account. Of Mr. Fitzgerald's workmanship we cannot speak in terms of praise. His volume abounds in typographical errors; and his memoir of his friend is meagre, careless and by no means free from laughable extravagances and inconsistencies. In the same page he says, "Mr. Godley's speeches, like his writings, were far from brilliant; nor did he perhaps possess that greatest of all powers in an orator—a flow of thoroughly impassioned eloquence,"—and also remarks, "But his real power as a public man he was never permitted to wield. It was as a public speaker that he was most qualified to shine; and as a speaker he was physically incapable of succeeding." It is difficult to see how the "real power" of a public man can have been a power which he was at no time able to use. It is even more difficult to conceive a man eminently "qualified to shine" as an orator and at the same time "physically incapable" of making a good speech. An enthusiastic friend might as reasonably say of any dumb man, "Eloquence was his especial faculty; from the cradle to the grave he was unable to utter a single sentence." If Mr. Fitzgerald had refrained from placing his name on the title-page of his book, readers would have laboured under no doubt as to his nationality.

A History of the Ancient Parish of Leek, in Staffordshire. By John Sleigh. (Leek, R. Nall; London, J. R. Smith.)

The county of Stafford has been lucky in its local historians. Dr. Plot has "done the entire shire" in his magniloquent and old-world fashion; and Robert Garner, in a handsome volume, has treated of its natural history. Most of the county and market towns have had their chroniclers; and last of these is Mr. Sleigh, who has taken in hand the ancient capital of the Moorlands—a district renowned for very many things, and among others for the anomaly of the excellence of its ale and the indifferent quality of its malt.

The Roman went over the Moorlands, and you may easily strike his trail; but he has hardly left such memories there as the Norman Earls of Chester, whose authority extended thither. Hugh Lupus may have been a fat, good-humoured man, yet he had a way of his own, and would have it. But he was a mild ruler compared with Ranulph or Ralph (whose Christian name has not yet gone out of fashion in the district), and who, though he built churches, was no sooner dead than all Pandemonium was astir for the expected new comer. Monkish calumny may have made Earl Ralph look worse than his quality warranted. In their eyes he was a wicked earl, because, being once in a storm, he had censured his men for abandoning their oars to turn to praying. He said

he kept fifty monks at Chester in his pay, to do nothing else for him, and if those fellows were doing their duty, they were helping them out of danger at that very moment. Ralph therefore maintained that they had nothing to do but to help themselves, and "pull for it."

The Moorland legends are exceedingly busy with the devil, who longed to lay hold of Earl Ranulph. He still rides across the desolate places with solitary travellers, seldom with a couple, though occasionally he will give his cold hand to one, and show himself only to the other. This attribute of "cold" about a hotly-natured and fiery-lodged fiend is not new, as they who remember the Amber Witch will know. If "seeing is believing," the Moorland people think they have ground for their credence; but then they quite forget that with them it may be that believing is seeing.

But good folk and angels' deeds compensated, in Leek, for the wickedness of earls and vivacity of the devil. Among the old families, that of the Bagenalts was renowned for its benevolence. "Surely Pavement" has a fine reason for its name. It was so called by the poor who passed that way to the house of Bagenalt, and were full sure that their distresses would be relieved there.

The old benevolence, however, has not altogether died out, nor have ancient customs. It would be, perhaps, considered "vulgar" now for young men to "lift" the young women who refused to purchase exemption by money or a kiss, on Easter Monday; or for the lasses to "lift" the lads, without such forfeit, on Easter Tuesday, in commemoration of the Resurrection. This sport, however, was no ignoble one in olden times. The bedchamber ladies and the maids of honour of Queen Eleanor the Faithful, even dared to lay hands on the shoulders of her haughty husband, Edward the First, and they would have lifted him aloft in Westminster Palace, had he not laughingly bought himself off by a fine equal to 400*l.* in present value. There is more of selfishness than charity, we think, in the observance of some of the ancient customs. They who go "puling for soul cakes," on All-Souls' Day, care very much for the cates and strong beer they may get, but nothing at all for the poor souls in purgatory, in whose behalf the good things are devoured.

Whatever may have been the quality of the Moorlanders' souls in former years, it is clear that their bodies must have been of the stoutest. What would the listless young gentlemen and ladies of the present day think,—they who lounge through a quadrille, and must be refreshed after a *Valse*,—of the dancing-party at Eandon, near Leek, in 1752, when the couples first stood up at seven o'clock on the 2nd of September, and did not leave off till break of day on the 14th! Those people worked as hard as they played, and went to church regularly on Sundays; they gaily mingled the sacred and the secular, like the Leek church-bells, which chime a new tune every day of the week, commencing with the 104th Psalm on Sunday morning, and winding up with "Foote's Minuet" on Saturday night! That the churchwardens of such a place have not been wiser than those of other localities, may be taken as a fact. There is a peculiar churchwarden mind, and that of the Leek functionaries naturally impelled one of them to destroy the ancient church windows, for the sake of putting in sashes of the churchwarden type, and it impelled another to cart away the fat soil and bones in the churchyard, wherewith to fertilize the churchwarden-garden.

We have said that the foot of the Roman is traceable on the Moorland; still more so is the battle-path of the King and Parliament, antagonists of the seventeenth century. In those

fighting days, there seems to have been an "our own correspondent" in the camp of the Puritans, and there were means of influencing those potential reporters, unknown of course in these more virtuous days. Sir John Gill, of Hopton, was accused of having "kept the diurnal makers in pension, at a great expense, in order to get his name mentioned by them weekly," and in order, too, that those upright gentlemen might say nothing unpleasant touching the fact, that Gill's troops (whom Col. Hutchinson denounced as being the stoutest fighters and the greatest rogues on the Parliament side) plundered indifferently "both honest men and cavaliers."

Of civil war, the Moorlands heard no more, till the young Pretender's ragged forces came that way in '45. Their chief had a sample of the welcome the people generally were likely to award him, in the conduct of the Leek vicar's wife. He went to the vicarage to take up his residence for a few hours, but the anti-Jacobite lady fairly seized the aspirant to the British throne and pushed him out of the house! Worse than this is said to have happened to a lazy Scot who loitered in the rear of the rebel army. He was seized, hanged, flayed, and his hide turned into a drum-head for the town drummer!

The Leek button-makers cherished this legend, which has not died out in the neighbouring Potteries. Though there, the history in which the potters should have most pride, is that of Farmer Yates's cook, who was boiling salt in water in which to cure pork, and which, in her absence, boiled over the sides of the earthen pot containing it. When she returned, the pot was red hot, and when it cooled it was found to be glazed. Palmer, the potter, who lived near, saw the pot, and thenceforward he glazed his common brown ware by means of salt.

The celebrated persons whom the district has produced are not many. When Parker, Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, was going on his way to the Tower, convicted of accepting bribes, some persons in the mob cried out that Staffordshire had produced three of the greatest rascals in England, Jack Sheppard, Jonathan Wild and Tom Parker. The latter was born in Leek, in which town Dr. Johnson's father, Michael, served his 'prentice time to a bookseller, and let a Leek lassie die of love for him. More or less, the celebrities are of a "shady" quality; and so are the local proverbs. "I'll go to Leek, out o' the noise," is derived from the expression of a butcher in the vicinity who had murdered "Singing Nanny" and made her into sausages. His neighbours accused him of the deed, but to their slander, as he called it, he gave the above reply, and indeed put it in action, but he was hanged at Chester, nevertheless. Staffordshire might boast of great moral improvement, if it could only get rid of the memories of Palmer, the poisoner; but a good type of the general moral amelioration is symbolized in the fact of the old Leek gibbet having been converted into gate-posts.

It is a comfort for those who deplore the rascal celebrity of the locality to think that some of the great families have not more to boast of than the commoner folk. If the Wyldes remember with shame the villainy of their ancestor Jonathan, the Stanleys, of Stanleghe, may temper what pride they possess with the reflection that they spring from the Audleys, one lord of which family was executed for deeds of unparalleled infamy, and that a daughter of their house wedded with the Lord Stourton who was hanged for murder.

When we say that the Vanes turn up in this district, our readers may be prepared to hear of something beyond the common incidents of

life. Mr. Sleigh does not account for their presence in the north, in several counties. They originally came from Kent, having purchased the forfeited estates of Neville, Earl of Westmoreland. One daughter of the house established in Staffordshire, Lady Tempest Vane, broke her neck in leaping a double gate, but why she was consequently buried in her husband's cellar we cannot comprehend. We think she did very wisely by making the house too hot to hold her ghost, for the exorcising and laying of which half-a-dozen persons were summoned. My Lady gave them a world of trouble, nor would she give in till they promised not to lay her in the Red Sea, to which place her ghost had invincible objections.

For the credit of the Vanes, it should be said that the women who married into the family were more eccentric than the men. The most eccentric was, perhaps, the daughter of Hawes, a South Sea director, who in early girlhood was married to Lord William Hamilton, and who was not twenty years of age when she married Viscount Vane. "Westwood, a mesne-manoir," says Mr. Sleigh, "was the seat of Lady Vane," concerning whom her too dotting husband had soon to insert the following advertisement in the papers:—

"Whereas Frances, wife of the right hon. the lord viscount Vane, has, for some months past, absented herself from her husband and the rest of her friends; I do hereby promise to any person or persons who shall discover where the said lady Vane is concealed, to me or to Francis Hawes, esq., her father, so that either of us may come to the speech of her, the sum of 100*l.*, as a reward, to be paid by me on demand at my lodgings in Piccadilly. I do also promise that the name of the person who shall make such discovery shall be concealed, if desired. Any person concealing or lodging her after this advertisement shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour: or if her ladyship will return to me, she may depend upon being kindly received. She is about 22 years of age, tall, well-shaped, has light brown hair, is fair complexioned, and has her upper teeth placed in an irregular manner. She had on, when she absented herself, a red damask French sacque, and was attended by a Frenchwoman who speaks very bad English.

"January 24, 1737."

"VANE."

Three years after the above date, Lord and Lady Vane rendered themselves ridiculous, not to say contemptible, by the ostentatious way in which they made love to each other in the pit of the old Opera House. The lady's profligate intimacy with Lord Berkeley, and her numerous infidelities never shook her husband's admiration for her. He seemed to think that there was something akin to virtue in her boast that however disloyal she had been to her conjugal vows, she had never entertained friendly feelings for any but her own countrymen. Her 'Memoirs of a Lady of Quality,' incorporated into 'Peregrine Pickle,' must have made her Staffordshire neighbours stare. Not that she troubled herself about what they might say of her. She led the Bath balls at the age of fifty-four, and died in 1788, when she was about seventy-three. Her foolish husband, as if to prove that he could not live without her, died the following year.

But traditions of the Vanes would take us far away from the capital of the Moorlands, near which a branch of them once was housed. It remains for us only to say that of that Staffordshire locality Mr. Sleigh has written a history of much interest, with excellent effect.

NEW NOVELS.

Lord Oakburn's Daughters. By Mrs. Henry Wood. 3 vols. (Bradbury & Evans.)—The originator and chief of the sensational school of English novelists will not suffer loss of re-

putation through her present novel, on which she has expended more than ordinary care, and in which her faculty for constructing a strange and painful plot is seen to advantage. Bigamy makes no contribution to the complexities and troubles of the drama, but the story is highly seasoned with murder and incest, the murderer being a diabolical surgeon, who kills his wife with prussic acid, in order that he may be at liberty to marry her sister. "These crimes," observes the gentle author, offering a faint apology for the repulsive character of her main incidents, "having their rise in the evil passions of our nature, are not the most pleasant for the pen to record; but it cannot be denied that they undoubtedly bear for many of us an interest well nigh amounting to fascination." It is almost needless to say, that in accordance with the first principles of sensational art, the murder is committed at the outset of the first volume, and the criminal escapes detection until the close of the story,—when retributive justice makes an end "of the unravelling of the fate of Clarice Chesney." Nothing is more characteristic of Mrs. Wood's system than the coolness and promptitude with which she kills her baby, as a commencement of business, and ultimately terminates three volumes of mystery by erecting the gallows. In 'Lord Oakburn's Daughters' she opens in the old way with more than usual dexterity. Ere the reader has passed his eye over ninety pages he is tortured by at least a dozen exciting questions, any one of which would cause a sensitive lady nights of sleeplessness. What stern fate can be in store for the beautiful girl who has arrived at South Wennock at close of day? How comes she to be so near her confinement? Is she a wife, or only another victim of man's lawless passion? Will she survive the pains of labour? Is the seven-months baby likely to do well? Whither has the hard-featured woman, mysterious visitor to South Wennock, on the day following the *accouchement*, carried the wailing infant by the night train? What was the nature of the interview between Lewis Carlton and the lonely mother? Who gave that lovely girl the prussic acid which deprived her of life, and consigned her to a pauper's grave in the parish whither she had come a few days before, a sorrowful and unattended stranger? These are but a few of the questions which readers put to themselves before they have hurried through the first third of the first volume. Of course after so spirited an opening the interest of the story slightly diminishes and the action is less rapid; but from first to last the book is more closely and evenly written than any of the author's earlier tales. A widower and poor officer of the Navy, Capt. Chesney, is living in the neighbourhood of Plymouth with four unmarried daughters, Jane, Laura, Clarice and Lucy, when to the great indignation of her needy, but aristocratic, family, Clarice Chesney determines to earn her living as a governess. Clarice is a girl of rare beauty and strength of will; and leaving her father and sisters to their genteel indigence she goes up to London, where, under the name of Beauchamp, she obtains a teacher's situation in a private family. Her father refuses to countenance her whilst she thus disgraces her ancient lineage; and he forbids her name to be mentioned in his hearing. In London, Clarice Beauchamp, *alias* Chesney, marries a young surgeon, she and her husband resolving to keep their marriage a profound secret until he has earned the means to support her. Leaving London, this surgeon, Lewis Carlton, settles at South Wennock, a small country town, where he hopes soon to make a good income. Just about the same time that Lewis Carlton settles in South Wennock, Capt. Chesney and his three daughters leave the neighbourhood of Plymouth, and also establish themselves in the surgeon's recently-adopted town. Lewis becomes the Captain's medical attendant, and is introduced to the Captain's children. Clarice, it should be observed, married him under the name of Beauchamp, and never told him the truth of her own private history. Consequently, on becoming a constant visitor at Capt. Chesney's residence, he is altogether unaware that the ladies of the house are his sisters-in-law. Months pass on, and no sooner has he fallen in love with Laura Chesney, than Clarice enters South Wennock, in total

ignorance that her father and sisters have become inhabitants of the place. In her seventh month of pregnancy, the poor girl, pining to be near her husband, takes lodgings in South Wenlock, under the assumed name of Mrs. Crane, and writes to Lewis Carlton, who occupies a house in another part of the parish, informing him of her abode, and begging him to visit her without delay, as the exertion and excitement of travel have prematurely brought upon her the pains of childbirth. Unfortunately Lewis is absent from home, and another surgeon, Mr. Stephen Grey, is summoned at the last extremity to Clarice, who gives birth to a boy. Before forty-eight hours have passed, however, Lewis sees his wife, and, on the morning following the interview, she is found dead in her bed, apparently poisoned by a composing draught sent to her from Mr. Stephen Grey's surgery. The inquest which follows ends in what jurymen term an open verdict, and in a general suspicion that the poor woman lost her life through Mr. Grey's carelessness. His wife being thus put to rest, and his child having been carried off to Scotland, Lewis Carlton marries his wife's sister, Laura Chesney, a little before the time when, through the death of a kinsman, Capt. Chesney, R.N., succeeds to the earldom of Oakburn, and something more than 3,000*l.* per annum. Commiserating the poverty of the new earl, Mrs. Wood says: "Indeed there was scarcely a poorer hero on Great Britain's roll than the new Earl of Oakburn; but to him and to Jane this poverty was as very riches. His net revenue would be little, if any, more than 3,000*l.* per annum." Mrs. Wood over-estimates the wealth of many members of the peerage, if she thinks the possession of 3,000*l.* a year an exceptional degree of poverty for the poorer personages of that noble order. Anyhow, the pride which is a proverbial characteristic of indigent rank was a feature of this lord with a modest rental. Even more indignant with the daughter who, against his will, has married a country apothecary than with the daughter who dared to become a governess, the Earl of Oakburn discards Laura from his affections, and omits her name from his last will and testament. Brighter fortunes are assigned to Lady Jane and Lady Lucy Chesney, but of their experiences we will say nothing, as their loves and sorrows have no close connexion with the main interest of the story, which depends entirely on the perpetration, consequences, and detection of Lewis Carlton's crimes. The weakest part of the tale is that which relates to the villain's ultimate exposure, which is mainly brought about by the evidence of a remarkably keen-witted, daring, and self-dependent young woman named Judith Ford, who nursed Clarice in her dying illness, and saw Lewis Carlton pour the poison into the draught sent from Mr. Stephen Grey's surgery. Strange to say, this clever, courageous young woman refrained from telling the coroner that she saw the guilty surgeon tampering with the composing draught. She was warmly attached to Mr. Stephen Grey, whose prospects were most injuriously affected by the prevalent suspicion that the prussic acid was administered through his want of caution; she had conceived a strong womanly affection for the murderer's victim; she had no leaning whatever towards the poisoner whose infamous act she had witnessed; moreover her reputation, as an honest, truthful servant, stood high in South Wenlock; and yet, when the whole town was in the highest state of excitement about the murder, and when ten words from her lips would have saved the character of Mr. Grey, and consigned the criminal to his appropriate doom, she was silent. The reason which she gives at the close of the book for her silence is laughably insufficient. "An impulse," she says, "came over me to step out before the coroner and declare all I had seen and heard, but somehow I did not dare; I feared he might turn round and set me at defiance by denying it, or even accuse me in his stead, and which of us would have been listened to—an established gentleman, such as he; or me, an obscure servant?" The cowardice and folly thus attributed to Judith Ford are directly at variance with her character.—Enough has been said to show that 'Lord Oakburn's Daughters' is neither a natural nor a wholesome book: but it is superior to most

novels that, making no attempt to create character, aim only at arresting the reader's attention by mysterious crimes and unpleasant positions. In mere style, 'Lord Oakburn's Daughters' is a decided advance on the author's previous books. It has comparatively few slips of grammar, but in places the eye falls on words that are not correctly used. For instance, when Lady Jane Chesney says to Lord Oakburn, "You are quite sure, papa, that you have *overgot* your objection to our taking a resident governess," she attributes a wrong meaning to an objectionable word. In like manner Mrs. Wood is under the impression that "mindful" and "remindful" are synonymous, when she says "Then, remindful of what the medical men had said about its being kept from his wife, * * he dismissed the child." Again, is Mrs. Wood guilty of verbal inaccuracy, or does she merely display insufficient knowledge of her own sex, when she remarks that "it is the *specialité* of man to be fickle"? What can be the force of "hinderer" in the following sentence: "'And what have you got to say for yourself, young gentleman, hindering so much time down here?' inquired Sir Stephen, as they drove back"? Occasionally Mrs. Wood blunders when she is bent on making an effect: "They were within a mile and half of Lichford, and Mr. Carlton was urging his horse madly along, like a second Phaeton, afraid of missing the train, when there occurred a check." It may be fairly assumed that Mrs. Wood does not wish to hint that Phaeton came to grief because he was anxious to catch a train.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Coffee and Chicory: their Culture, Chemical Composition, Preparation for Market, and Consumption: with Simple Tests for detecting Adulteration, and Practical Hints for the Producer and Consumer. By P. L. Simmonds. With numerous Illustrations. (Spon.)—Mr. Simmonds has long been known as an industrious compiler of books and pamphlets on the commercial products of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, who might be taught the use of inverted commas with advantage. In the pamphlet now before us he lays the writers on coffee and chicory under contribution, especially Mr. G. C. Lewis, who published a small treatise on the coffee culture of Ceylon, and Dr. Hassall, the author of 'Food and its Adulteration.' Those who are engaged in the cultivation of, or trade in, coffee will find it a good shilling's worth, though the information relating to Tropical America strikes us as too meagre for practical purposes. We do not find the so-called "Rat-Coffee" of Jamaica mentioned. Nor is it true that throughout the western hemisphere shade is considered injurious to coffee plantations, and, in the eastern, absolutely necessary. There are many parts of Tropical America where the Eastern system of cultivation prevails. The value of coffee usually imported into this country stands in the following order: Mocha, fine Ceylon, Plantation, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Java, Tellicherry, and St. Domingo. Much of the so-called Mocha coffee is, in reality, Malabar coffee, sent to ports of the Persian Gulf from Bourbon; and, when thus naturalized, it finds its way to Europe. But the coffee of India even now competes successfully with that of Arabia, in Bussorah, and other local markets, which the latter had for centuries commanded as its own. We are told some odd facts about the adulteration of coffee. In London, especially at the East End, there are found men who bake the livers of oxen and horses, and grind them into a powder, which they sell to the low-priced coffee-shop keepers at from fourpence to sixpence per pound—horse-liver coffee bearing the highest price. This adulterant may be detected by allowing the coffee to stand until cold, when a thick skin will be found on the top. It goes further than coffee, and is generally mixed with chicory and other vegetable imitations of coffee.

Compensation to Land and House Owners: being a Treatise on the Law of the Compensation for Interests in Lands, &c. payable by Railway and other Companies; with an Appendix of Forms and Statutes. By Thomas Dunbar Ingram, Barrister-at-Law. (Butterworths.)—With the London, Chat-

ham and Dover Railway Company in full operation, it can hardly be necessary for us to insist upon the importance of the subject of the present work. The principle of the Common Law, which permitted no violation of the right of private property even for the general good of the whole community, has been so extensively invaded of late years that there can be but few large proprietors of land in England who have not had occasion to seek compensation from a public company. Besides those landowners who are obliged to seek such compensation, there is also a class of clever adventurers who gain a living by being compensated for injuries which they incur. Gaining early information as to the locality in which some large undertaking will be carried on, they buy land which must be taken for the works, or be "injuriously affected." If the clever speculator can obtain a voice in the management of the company as a director, and so become both vendor and purchaser, so much the better. Thus, in the present day, many men are "injuriously affected" into large fortunes. The two classes we have named form together a very numerous body, and most of the members of them must have felt the want of a good and concise digest of this law of compensation, which has sprung up of late years, and of which, therefore, the "law classics" know nothing. Mr. Ingram appears to us to have furnished in the volume before us just such a statement of the law as was required. His explanations are clear and accurate, and he constantly endeavours, not only to state the effect of the law which he is enunciating, but also to show the principle upon which it rests.

Hamilton Grime; or, the Fourth Generation. By the Author of 'Kind Words to my Cottage Friends.' (Macintosh.)—"The object," says the author in his preface to this reprehensible tale, "of the following pages is to illustrate that the daily-recurring spectacle of temporal misery entailed on after-generations by a progenitor's sin, is not, as too generally regarded, simply accidental, or even only a natural consequence, according to the course of the world's events, but has an additional cause, namely, the fulfilment of the warning given thousands of years ago from Sinai." Hamilton Grime, the hero of the story, is introduced to readers as a young officer who is heir to a landed estate. His father's rascality brings him to such extreme poverty that he is compelled to sell his commission, and earn daily bread as a merchant's clerk. Misfortune pursues him in his lowly condition. Unjustly accused of robbery and arson, he is tried, condemned, and sentenced to transportation and penal servitude for crimes in which he had no part whatever, either as principal or accessory. Thesame and anguish of the honest man, who is thus reduced from honour to abject degradation, are set forth as the appropriate consequences of his great-grandfather's sin. Hamilton's great-grandfather committed murder, and for that offence the God who visits the sins of the fathers upon their children unto the third and fourth generation, consigns the murderer's remote descendant to a convict's doom. The book which insists on this view of the divine government of the world is highly seasoned with the phraseology of the writer's religious party, and is dedicated to a lady who has for years been a prolific writer of religious tales. That superficially educated and sincerely devout persons accept thus literally and narrowly "the warning given thousands of years ago from Sinai" is a depressing sign of the times. The few lines which we have quoted from the preface may be taken as a fair specimen of the literary style of 'Hamilton Grime.'

Charlemagne's Heritage—[*L'Héritage de Charlemagne*, par Charles Deslys]. 2 vols. (Hachette & Co.)—Were any literary *Felix Farley* or *Hannah Glasse* to boil down the five dullest historical tales written by G. P. R. James,—after he had laid by his better early habits, to engage in a manufacture made up of a few notorious princely and heroic names, sundry buff coats and bandoleers, and the prefatory two horsemen riding along the brow of a hill when day was closing,—the quintessence resulting from such a culinary process would be light, savoury, and digestible, as compared with this romance, for which readers who can stomach heavy fare are indebted to M. Deslys. We have toiled

through a maze of amazing and heroic scenes, peopled with creatures not resembling any men or women we have met in history; and poorer in that universal humanity which "annihilates time and space," if it be only partially displayed to the gentle reader. We have come forth from the labyrinth with every power of attention so deadened, and of appreciation so numbed, that the most honest thing to be done is to postpone any account of the marvels wrought in the romance—till we have read it a second time.

We have received the First Part of *The Orator: a Treasury of English Eloquence, containing Selections from the most Celebrated Speeches in the English Tongue, carefully selected and edited, with Explanatory Notes and References.* (H. A. Viles.)—The size of the page and the length of the extracts are greater than in an ordinary *Speaker* or other work of that class. If the object be to form a collection of none but the choicest specimens of English oratory, it does not seem likely to be attained, so far as we can judge from the present instalment, which includes speeches of Americans, and one by Kosuth, as well as those of Englishmen, most of them being of an ephemeral character, and not in the highest style of eloquence.—*A Grammar of the French Language, Third Part, Exercises*, by H. Van Laun (Trübner), is rather a bulky volume of short sentences in French and English, to be translated into English and French, with vocabularies, in which the etymology of the words is often given. There is also a useful table, showing how French words have been derived from the Latin.—A simple announcement will suffice for *Letters and Conversations, selected from the best Writers, for the Use of English Students, to facilitate the Practice of Translating from English into French, with Notes, and a Key to Letters and Conversations, &c.*, by G. A. Neven (Williams & Norgate); as, also, for *English Commercial Correspondence: a Collection of Modern Mercantile Letters*, by T. S. Williams and P. L. Simmonds (Williams & Norgate).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Agathos, and other Stories, by the Bishop of Oxford, illust. ed. 5/ Agnew's The Agnew of Lochaw, &c., 8vo. 18/ cl.
Almard's Tree Hunters, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Among the Mountains, or the Harcourts at Montreux, cr. 8vo. 5/ Armstrong's Queen of the Seas, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Backwoodsman (The), or Life on the Indian Frontier, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Balladry: Poems, by the Rev. J. C. Jeaffreson, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Bell's Poets, re-issue, Songs of the Dramatists, fr. 8vo. 1/ swd.
British North America, &c., Maps, fr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology, 6th edit. 8vo. 26/ cl.
Child's Own Bible Picture Book, Old Testament, 4to. 3/6 bds.
Clarke: Which is the Winner? 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Cobb's Religious Duty of Man, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Compendious French Grammar, 8mo. 1/ cl. swd.
Copley's Cottage Comforts, 24th edit. 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Crawford's The Wilmet Family, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Davis's Manual of Evidence in County Courts, 4th ed. 8vo. 28/ cl.
Diet of Medical Knowledge, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 2/6 complete 5/ hf. bd.
Eucharistica, cheap edit. 32mo. 1/ imp. cloth.
Grandchildren's Conversations Familiales, new edit. 12mo. 3/ cl.
Guy's English School Grammar, 16th ed. 8mo. 1/6 cl.
Heath's Practical Anatomy, Manual of Dissections, fr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Hours with Working Women, 12mo. 1/ cl.
Jewsbury's Marian Wishes, cheap edit. cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.
Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends, 5th edit. sm. cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Lyra Poet. The, Story of Captain McClintock's Expedition, 2/6
Lowell's Fireside Travels, fr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Lytta Apostolica, 13th edit. 18mo. 3/6 cl.
Mackenzie's Saint of Tarsus, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Massey's Love's Strife with the Convent, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Master (The) of Marton, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Molesworth's Pocket Formulae for Engineers, new edit. 4/6 bd.
Owston's Highway Acts, 1862-64, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Pouchet's Plurality of the Human Race, transl. by Leveque, 8vo. 7/6
Rivers's Miniature Fruit Garden, 13th edit. fr. 8vo. 3/ cl.
St. John's Sailor Cruise, cheap edit. 12mo. 2/ bds.
Secrets of My Office, cheap edit. fr. 8vo. 2/ bds.
Shilling Books for Leisure Hours, Stoughton's Old London, 1/ Smith's Errors of Modern Science and Theology, post 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Story of an Orange Lodge, by Brother Wagtail, fr. 8vo. 2/ bds.
Thomson's Poetical Works (Simonds), 8vo. 8/ cl. fr.
True Stories for Little People, Grave and Gay, 18mo. 2/6 cl.
Two Years After and Onwards, by Author of "Coming Struggle," 2/6
Tyler's History of Scotland (4 vols.), Vol. 3, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.

THE LITERARY SEASON.

THE literary season puts out its promises at an early date. Our holidays are hardly over ere the more enterprising firms are in the field with our autumnal and winter reading. The promise is rich and good. Messrs. Longman have the following nearly ready:—*The New Testament*, illustrated with engravings on wood from the old masters,—*Explorations in South-West Africa*: being an account of a Journey in the Years 1861 and 1862 from Walvisch Bay, on the Western Coast, to Lake Ngami and the Victoria Falls, by Thomas Baines,—*Tuscan Sculptors, their Lives, Works, and Times*, with illustrations from original drawings and photographs, by Charles C. Perkins,—*The Life of*

Robert Stephenson, late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, by J. C. Jeaffreson and William Pole,—*Memoirs, Miscellanies, and Letters of the late Lucy Aikin*, including those addressed to the Rev. Dr. Channing, from 1826 to 1842, edited by P. H. Le Breton,—*The Conversion of the Roman Empire: Eight Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture in the Year 1864*, by the Rev. Charles Merivale,—*A Course of Lectures on the History of Music from the beginning of the Seventeenth to the middle of the Eighteenth Century*, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in the Spring of 1864, by John Hullah,—*Last Winter in Rome and other Italian Cities*, by C. R. Weld,—*The Works of the late Sir B. C. Brodie*, edited by Charles Hawkins,—*Outline Sketches of the High Alps of Dauphiné*, by the Rev. T. G. Bonney,—*Essays on Religion and Literature*, by various Writers, edited by H. E. Manning,—*The Hidden Wisdom of Christ, and the Key of Knowledge; or, History of the Apocrypha*, by Ernest De Bunsen.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are preparing for publication:—*Spiritual Philosophy*, founded on the Teaching of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, by Joseph Henry Green; edited with a Biographical Introduction, by John Simon,—*History of England for Boys*, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley,—*Lessons in Elementary Physiology*, by T. H. Huxley,—*Elementary Lessons in Political Economy*, by Henry Fawcett,—*A History of the Mathematical Theory of Probability*, from Pascal to Laplace, by I. Todhunter,—*Leonore, and other Poems*, by Georgiana Lady Chatterton,—*Ballads of Brittany*, by Tom Taylor,—*The Poetical Works of John Clare, the Northamptonshire Peasant*, including many Pieces hitherto Unpublished, with Memoir and Autobiography,—*The Song Book, Words and Tunes, from the best Poets and Musicians*, selected and arranged by John Hullah,—*A Book of Golden Deeds*, by the author of *The Heir of Redclyffe*,—*The Church of the First Days*, by C. J. Vaughan, D.D.,—*The Gospel of the Kingdom of Heaven: a Series of Lectures on the Gospel according to St. Luke*, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice,—*The Progress of Doctrine in the New Testament*, by the Rev. T. D. Bernard,—*The Church of England and Common Sense; or, a Working Faith for Thoughtful Men*, by Harry Jones,—*Brief Notes on the Greek of the New Testament, for English Readers*, by the Rev. Francis Trench.

Messrs. Chapman & Hall are devoting their energies, in a large measure, to the production of novels: *The Brookes of Bridlemere*, by Whyte Melville,—*Which is the Winner?* by Charles Clarke,—*Quite Alone*, by George Augustus Sala,—and *Lindisfarne Chase*, by T. A. Trollope, are among their announcements. In the more solid department of literature they are preparing: *A Life of Carl Maria Von Weber*, by Herr Von Weber,—*The Life and Times of Voltaire*, by Francis Espinasse,—*History of the Cultivation of Tobacco and Cotton*, by Col. Robert L. De Coin,—*The Chasseur d'Afrique, and other Tales*, by H. M. Walmsley,—*The Muscles and their Story*, by John W. F. Blundell, M.D.,—and *Through Macedonia to the Albanian Lakes*, by Mary Adelaide Walker.

From Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.'s press we shall have: *Pictures of English Life*, after Original Studies by R. Barnes and E. M. Whimper, engraved by J. D. Cooper, with Descriptive Poetry by F. G. Watts,—*A History of Lace, from the Earliest Period*, by Mrs. F. Palliser,—*The Great Schools of England*, by Howard Staunton, Esq.,—*Bees and Beehives*, by the *Times* Beemaster,—*Normandy: its Gothic Architecture and History*, as illustrated by Twenty-five Photographs from Buildings in Rouen, Caen, Mantes, Bayeux and Falaise; a Sketch, by F. G. Stephens,—*The White Wife, with other Stories, Supernatural and Legendary*, by Cuthbert Bede,—*The Gipsies of the Danes Dyke*, by January Searle,—*Brigandage in Italy, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time*, by a Resident,—*A History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia, from the Earliest Period to the Present Day*, by the Rev. Julian E. Tenison Woods,—and

Canada West in 1864: a Handbook for Settlers, by H. T. N. Chesshyre.

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will produce: *The Lake Country*, by E. Lynn Linton, with one hundred illustrations on wood,—*The Cornhill Gallery*, containing one hundred engravings from drawings on wood (from designs for the illustration of the *Cornhill Magazine*),—*The Life and Letters of the late Rev. Fred. W. Robertson*,—*Grimm's Life of Michael Angelo*, translated by F. E. Bunnett,—*Letters on England*, by Louis Blanc,—*Celebrities of London and Paris*, being a third series of Reminiscences and Anecdotes of the Court, the Camp, and the Clubs, by Capt. Groenow,—*Our Tropical Possessions in Malayan India*, by John Cameron, Esq.,—*The Law of Life*, shown in a Philosophical, Religious, and Social Study of the Lord's Prayer, translated from the French of M. D'Espinas, by Harriet E. Wilkinson,—*The Englishwoman in India*,—*On Capital Punishment*, based on Prof. Mittermaier's *Die Todesstrafe*, edited by John Macrae Moir. The new novels of this firm will include: *'Darkness before Dawn'*, by the author of *'The Cruellest Wrong of All'*,—*Graycourt*, edited by Lady Chatterton,—*Once and Again*, by the author of *'Who Breaks—Pays'*,—*By the Sea*, by the author of *'Hester Kirtan'*,—*Belial*,—*Noel*; or, *It Was to Be*, by Robert Baker,—*Three Phases of Love*,—*Dunmara*, by Ruth Murray,—and *The Heiress of Blackburn Foot*.

Messrs. Routledge & Co. have in the press:—*'Home Thoughts and Home Scenes: Original Poems'*, by Jean Ingelow, Mrs. Tom Taylor, Miss Humphreys, The Hon. Mrs. Norton, Dora Green-vill, Amelia B. Edwards, and the author of *'John Halifax'*, with thirty-five elaborate pictures drawn by A. B. Houghton, and engraved by the Brothers Dalziel, (uniform with Birket Foster's *'English Landscapes'*),—*What Men have said about Women*, selected from the Poets by Henry Southgate, with illustrations by Watson,—*'Golden Light'*, being Scripture Histories from the Old and New Testament, for the Young; with eighty pictures engraved by the Brothers Dalziel,—A new edition of Lane's *'Arabian Nights'*, with many hundred illustrations by William Harvey, in 3 vols.,—A new volume of Poems, by Eliza Cook,—*'Every Boy's Annual for 1865'*, with numerous illustrations,—and a volume of *Fairy Stories*, by George Cruikshank.

Messrs. Bell & Daldy announce:—*'The Gnostics and their Remains, Ancient and Medieval'*, by C. W. King,—*The Customs and Traditions of Palestine*, by E. Pierotti,—a volume of Poems, by Samuel Ferguson, Esq.,—a series of Fac-similes from the Original Studies by Raffaele and Michael Angelo, now in the University Galleries at Oxford, etched by Joseph Fisher,—and a volume on the Book of Common Prayer, by the Rev. M. F. Sadler, entitled, *'Church Doctrine, Bible Truth.'*

Messrs. Deighton, Bell & Co. have nearly ready for publication a translation of the *Gorgias* of Plato, with an Introductory Essay containing a Summary of the Argument, by E. M. Cope,—an edition of *Lucretius*, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory, and an English Version, by H. A. J. Munro,—A prose translation of the *Plays of Æschylus*, by F. A. Paley,—an edition of *'Kent's Commentary on International Law'*, with Notes of Cases brought down to the Present Time, edited by Dr. Ably,—*An Essay on the Authenticity of the Book of Daniel*, by J. M. Fuller.

From Mr. Hardwicke we shall have:—*The Astronomical Observer: a Handbook to the Observatory and the Common Telescope*, by W. A. Darby,—*Synopsis Filicum: a Synopsis of all known Ferns, including Schizocaceæ Osmundaceæ, Marattiaceæ and Ophroglossæ*, by Sir W. J. Hooker,—a complete work *'On British and Foreign Ferns'*, by J. Smith, late of Kew Gardens,—the third volume of *Sowerby's Botany*, edited by Mr. Syme and Mrs. Lankester,—an Illustrated Catalogue of the Fossil Sponges, by J. S. Mackie,—the completion of Prof. Buckman's work on *'Science and Practice in Farm Cultivation'*,—*The Plagues of Domestic Animals*, by Prof. Gamgee,—and *Rust, Smut, Mildew and Mould, an Easy Introduction to the Study of Microscopic Fungi*, by M. C. Cooke.

Messrs. Churchill's works are often of a character beyond the general reader. But the following books may interest others besides strictly professional persons:—*'The Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence,'* by Alfred S. Taylor,—*'An Essay on the Modifications of Clods,'* by Luke Howard, illustrated by Lithographs of Pictures by Kenyon, edited by W. D. Howard and E. Howard,—*'Elements of Materia Medica,'* by Dr. W. Frazer,—*'Medical Errors: the Fallacies connected with the Application of the Inductive Method of Reasoning to the Science of Medicine,'* by A. W. Barclay,—*'A Manual of the Diseases of the Skin,'* by Alex. Balmanno Squire, M.B.,—*'Chloroform: its Action and Administration: a Handbook,'* by A. E. Sansom.

Some other lists will probably be ready for our next week's issue.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

AN old man—in this case assuredly an old man eloquent—died on Saturday, September 17, in a by-street, under the wall of Florence, in one of its most ancient and picturesque quarters, of whom letters will have to take account. This old man passed away—as he had lived—in the odour of art and learning. Near by him was that Casa Guida which has become a part of the history of English poetry and of Italian revolution. A little further off stood that proud pile—the scene of so much drama, the home of so many arts—the Pitti Palace, with the renowned Boboli Gardens. Beside his house flowed that Arno which he loved so well; a little way off, beyond the river, sprang the proud dome of Brunelleschi, which he loved still more; and near to that dome frowned the strong tower and palace of the Republic which he loved most of all. The old man had about him in his last years everything that would seem to satisfy the heart and delight the imagination of a scholar: ample rooms, a pretty garden, books and pictures, a sunny climate, troops of admiring friends. He enjoyed a robust, almost turbulent health. To the verge of ninety years, his sight remained good, his digestion perfect, and his intellect fresh. Some shadows, as in every man's case, may have darkened parts of this picture, for his life had not been free from trials, and he was in some degree an exile in his Tuscan paradise. But when the sum of his efforts and experiences, his pains and pleasures, his sufferings and services, had been garnered in, the old philosopher might very well have said—I am content with my life. The first passion of his heart was that of Liberty: liberty for the mind and for the body; a state which he demanded for himself and for others with a warmth that some thought petulant and many thought imperious. For liberty he fought with the sword, with the tongue, and with the pen. He proposed to fight for it with bows and arrows; it is open to suspicion that he was not unwilling to see it helped by the knife. This ardour had its recompence. He was born before the American colonies had raised the banner of freedom, and he lived to see Italy become a nation.

Walter Savage Landor, the son of a Warwickshire gentleman of good property, the owner of Ipsley Court, was born in January, 1775. He was sent to Rugby, in the days before Dr. Arnold, and from Rugby to Trinity College, Oxford; but like many other eminent scholars, he wrote verses when he should have been reading mathematics, and he left the University without gaining a degree. It will be unpleasant to remember in future that the greatest Latinist of modern times, though he studied at Oxford, should have no place in its honorary annals. But the wild strength and individuality of his character had already begun to display itself in action. He hated the Church, he distrusted the college dons, he abhorred formularies and creeds. A creed is a compromise, in which many men can be brought by argument to agree; and, of course, it may be represented as the point of junction of a thousand—a million—mediocrities. Such a way of stating what a creed is, and must be, sends a man like Landor,—gery, untamed, dark, original,—into revolt. Even as a young man he was a Greek in culture and in love of art and freedom. He could comprehend life in

the Agora and the Piræus—among the soldiers, the artists, the wine-growers and the seamen; and could enjoy the fun, the sarcasm, the devilry to be found in the market-place, under the plane-trees, and by the Long Wall. But he had no respect for the dull and ceremonious society to be found in chapel and common-room. He set his teeth against articles, and barely acknowledged the existence of Christianity. In fact, Landor was a Pagan.

After leaving Oxford without a degree, he travelled on the Continent for some time, under such difficulties as the Napoleonic wars created for a man who hated France and the French as a good Greek abhorred Persia and the Persians. When the Spaniards rose on their invaders, he went, in 1808, to Spain, and, dreaming of Thermopylæ and Marathon, offered his services and his sword to the patriotic cause. He received a commission in exchange for his money, and the author of 'Count Julian' was actually a colonel in the Spanish army until he found that liberty could suffer from a Bourbon as well as from a Bonaparte. On the return of Ferdinand to Madrid, and the consequent violation of the Spanish constitution, Landor threw down his sword, and left the loyal and disreputable country to its fate. In 1811 he married; after which he lived a lettered life in Pisa and Florence for several years, postponing Politics to Art, cultivating Latin verse and prose, corresponding with Pantisocratic Southey, and hoping that a better time would come for liberty than the violent era which had then just passed away.

After many years spent in Italy, mainly at Florence, near which city he bought a villa, a domestic difference led him to return to England, leaving his wife and family behind. We refer to this event in his life, that we may correct a false and malicious statement which has gone abroad. Whatever may have been the right and wrong of the quarrel which divided husband from wife, it is the simple fact that, when parting from his family, Landor left them his house and nearly the whole of his fortune. Other men pension their disagreeable wives, and send them away; Landor took up his wallet, and departed from his own house. As to the causes of that estrangement of man and wife, we believe they had no more serious character than incompatibilities of temper. Landor, though a generous, was by no means a tolerant man. His passions were quick, and his sarcasms scorching. In fact, he was less a family man, in our sober and conventional sense, than a Pagan prince, of artistic culture and despotic will. Domestic life was to him as great a failure as religious life. He dreamt of Phrynes and Aspasias, and awoke to the commonplace virtues and beauties of English womanhood. His peculiar culture led him to overrate the first, and to despise the second; and this, we believe, was the whole secret of his inability to endure in peace the shackles of his married life.

On his return from Italy to England, he lived a somewhat solitary life. His early contemporaries, Scott, Byron, Southey and Moore, had either passed or were passing away. Moore met him in society, and was struck with his hearty manner, so unlike all that Moore had imagined from his books. He showed himself in Lady Morgan's drawing-room, and struck up an enduring friendship with Mr. Charles Dickens. But he was not a man of society. For several winters he resided in Bath, a city which he thoroughly admired, as the nearest approach in England to his well-beloved Florence; and there, among his books and his pictures, he passed the autumn and winter months. His figure was known to every one, though his acquaintance was extended to very few. Ill-dressed, in rusty clothes and a slouch hat, frowning, absorbed and silent, grinding Hellenics between his teeth (those white and amazing teeth, of which he was so proud!), he trudged along the streets, followed by a sparkling little dog, which snapped and barked at every one to whom its master chanced to give a word.

A grim and unjustifiable sarcasm, launched against a lady who had once been his friend, brought him into trouble before a court of law. There is no need to tell the story once again. Landor had to quit Bath for ever; his books and pictures were dispersed by hammer; and the old

man found his rest in Florence; not in his own villa, where the "incompatibilities" still existed in full force, but in hired apartments in the Via Muniziatura. In time, he bought more books and pictures, curtained his rooms, reared another dog, trained the vine about his window, and set his writing-desk in order. Many of his latest productions met the world in these columns.

We need not dwell on the succession of his works. In 1846 these were collected into two stout volumes; the whole being carefully revised, and much extended. His first poems were published, we think, when he was eighteen years old; so that the first fruit of the tree was not a long time in ripening. Yet Landor was not a rapid and fertile writer; for his literary productions, the outcome of seventy years of labour, may well be given in three library volumes.

'Count Julian,' 'Gebir,' 'The Siege of Ancona,' the poetry in general and in particular, had no remarkable success. 'Gebir' had the fortune to be quoted by Byron, who grew savage and frolicsome on its writer's name. It was certainly a droll circumstance that Southey, in the flush of his own loyalty and orthodoxy, should have praised a Pagan and Republican like Landor; still more, that he should have named with approval a poem which consigned his special hero, George the Third, to the bottomless pit. Kings in general, and King George in particular, were Landor's aversion: a fact which Byron laughingly threw into Southey's face. Like 'Count Julian,' 'The Siege of Ancona' is a play, still in search of a theatre and an audience, for neither of whom is it much adapted. The 'Hellenics' have been better read and appreciated; but Landor's name and fame will rest with the 'Imaginary Conversations.' This form of literature, as a wide vehicle for thought and feeling, he may be said to have created. Of course we are not forgetting that Plato and Lucian, not to mention many inferior writers, have used Conversation as a form of literary expression; but Plato and Lucian dramatized by means of dialogue in two directions only—that is, in those of moral and metaphysical science. Landor dramatized man. In his hands, Conversation became a new power—the wit, passion, insight, railery, going to the illumination, not of a mere speculative point in science, but to the progress of nature and human life. Something of what Shakespeare did for drama Landor may be said to have done for dialogue. He found it sectarian; he made it secular.

But, after all, his chief merit lies in his style. His prose is everywhere quick with life,—vehement, sunny, simple, flowing; not a word being found in the wrong place; not an idea out of its natural order. The subjects on which he wrote, and the spirit in which he treated them, will always repel from him the common reader; yet a style so strong and bright as his will always have its fascination for scholars and writers. Landor was one of the men who sought, and was content with, an audience fit, though few.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

WE are glad to report that Mr. R. A. Kinglake, a promoter of the Fine Arts in Somersetshire, has commissioned Mr. Papworth to execute a bust of Capt. Speke for the Shire Hall. The magistrates and gentry of the county cordially sympathize in the plan: which is the proper thing to carry out in honour of Capt. Speke.

The Midland Scientific Association, one of the most active and successful of our provincial Societies, acting under the presidency of Sir Oswald Mosley, have undertaken to clear out the floor of Thor's Cave, a fine cavern situated near Wetton, in Staffordshire, which promises to be rich in glacial remains and in antiquities. This cave is on the property of the Duke of Devonshire; and operations have already commenced. Facts of great importance to the study of man are coming to light in this Saxon cave.

The arrangements for the International Exhibition in Dublin next year are progressing favourably. Some of the leading manufacturers in Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham and Coventry have signified their wish to become exhibitors, and the display

of decorative works from those towns is expected to be highly successful and attractive. The London Committee of Advice, which has been strengthened by the accession of Lord Henry Lennox, Messrs. P. Graham, S. C. Hall, and J. B. Waring, has invited the Chambers of Commerce of the principal manufacturing towns to give their co-operation and support to the undertaking. The promises from the continental manufacturers are exceedingly encouraging: France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Prussia will be represented by the exhibition of their staple industries.

We hear that Mr. Partridge, of Wellington, Salop, claims to have bought, in a parcel of waste paper, a couple of autographs of Shakspeare. They are said to occur in a copy of the Book of Common Prayer, black letter, date 1596. At the foot of one page appears the words "William Shakspeare," and on another page "W. Shakspear, 1600." The signatures are said to be in "the ink of the period." If Mr. Partridge has such a book in his possession, he would do well to send it to London for inspection, together with a careful history of its antecedents—if he can obtain it.

Messrs. Day & Son are about to produce, under the care of Mr. Staunton, photo-lithographic copies of about twenty of the quarto editions of Shakspeare. Many of these quartos are of extreme value as books and as chattels, and only a few of them, such as the 'Hamlet' of 1603 and of 1604, have been decently reproduced. 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Richard the Second,' 'Hamlet,' 'King Lear,' 'Henry the Fourth,' 'Troilus and Cressida,' 'Love's Labour's Lost,' 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' and 'The Merry Wives,' rank high in interest, and will occupy Mr. Staunton's early attention. We have an example of his work in 'Much Ado about Nothing,' the only quarto impression of which play is that of 1600; differing very much from the amended copy in the first folio. This copy will be a welcome addition to many a Shakspeare library.

Among Mr. Walter's Dutch pictures, at the South Kensington Museum, will be found, works by Berchem, Both, De Hooge, Du Jardin, Gonzales Coques, Hobbema, Maas, A. Ostade, T. Ostade, Paul Potter, Ruysdael, Van Stry, Weenix, and other celebrated masters.

A note from the publishing house of Messrs. Blackie & Son continues a very old story:—

"Glasgow, Sept. 24, 1864.

"Publishers are much pestered and annoyed by applications for books to review, by sundry parties who do the critical department of newspapers and small periodicals. With this I send you the latest instance that has occurred in the house I am connected with. It may abate the nuisance if you give the application publicity in the *Athenæum*.—I am, &c., T. ROSE."

—The inclosure runs as follows, omitting only the offender's name and address:—

"Sept. 21, 1864.

"Dear Sir,—I furnish reviews of books and critical notices for the *Essex Telegraph*, and should be happy to notice or review any historical or theological work of yours which you might desire to have brought before the public in this way. If you would like 'The Imperial Bible Dictionary' to be noticed, or the 'Comprehensive History of England (the 2nd and 3rd vols., for I have Vols. I. and II.), I shall attend to it on a copy being forwarded to me. From London any parcel can be forwarded by being directed to me, and left at The Saracen's Head, Aldgate, for Pudney's waggon.—I am, &c., 'To Messrs. Blackie & Son.'"

—The *Essex Telegraph* will know whether the applicant has any right to use its name, privately, for the purpose of obtaining books, and will doubtless act accordingly. We suppose these volunteer reviewers must find publishers willing to send them books, or they would cease to beg them.

When our Scotch Correspondent maintained the fact of the martyrdom of the women M'Laughlan and Wilson, at Wigton, he referred us to a work which, as we find, enables us to cordially agree with him, without changing our own opinion. "K." says, "The death of M'Laughlan and Wilson hardly equals in atrocity the murder of Beatrix Laing (see Chambers's 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,'

vol. iii. p. 302), by the mob of Pittenweem, the year after Baillie M'Keand was taken to task." This Beatrix Laing was accused of witchcraft, confessed her guilt under pressure of torture, re-affirmed her innocence when relieved from her pains, and was set at liberty, under security, by an order from the Privy Council. At first, she was afraid of returning to Pittenweem, but ultimately she took courage, and did return. Of her fate there, to which we are referred, the following account is given in the passage indicated: "Wherefore it became necessary for her to apply to the Privy Council for a protection. By that court an order was accordingly issued to the Pittenweem magistrates, commanding them to defend her from any tumults, insults or violence that might be offered to her." Therewith ends all reference to Beatrix Laing, whose case, as our Scotch Correspondent thinks, and as we think, though in another sense, has some affinity to that of the pseudo-martyrs of Wigton.

Last week, by a slip of the pen, we wrote Congo for Niger when announcing Capt. Burton's new African adventure. Capt. Burton proposes to travel inland from the western coast, and find the Source of the Niger, as recent travellers have designed to strike the Nile, among its head waters. Every one must wish the adventurer success.

The Rev. Mr. Davies offers the following correction of errors in Mr. Brace's work on the 'Races of the Old World':—

"Walsoken Rectory, Sept. 14, 1864.

"Mr. Brace's book on the 'Races of the Old World' fell into my hands a few days ago. In p. 300, a quotation is assigned to the late Dr. Donaldson, for which no reference is given. The passage is to be found in an 'Essay on English Ethnology,' in the 'Cambridge Essays for 1856,' but is there quoted as an extract from a paper 'On the Races of Lancashire,' read by me before the Philological Society, in 1855, from which Dr. Donaldson drew, with acknowledgment, very largely in the composition of his essay. In p. 302, Mr. Brace affirms that 'of Lancashire, Mr. Davies says that one-sixth of the dialectic words in use by the people are Saxon.' Certainly not; what I said was that one-sixth of the dialectic words were purely *Keltic*, and that as some had doubtless disappeared in course of time from this class, the *Keltic* element in Lancashire might be assumed to represent a large proportion of its inhabitants. Again, in the following page, Mr. Brace states that, 'in Suffolk, there is a Frisian relic in the Anglian usage of the vowel *o* for *a*; as *lond*, for *land*; *mon*, for *man*; *stond*, for *stand*.' I have shown that the use of *o* for *a* is an old Frisian peculiarity, but it is not exclusively, or to any great extent, an Anglian usage. In Lancashire, and other parts of the west, it is much more common than in the eastern counties. As Frisian is ethnologically equal to Saxon, this dialectic usage is evidence, *pro tanto*, of a Saxon rather than an Angle element, and is, so far, of some importance in ethnological inquiry. "I am, &c. JOHN DAVIES."

The number of miles of railways to be erected, according to Acts passed and powers granted during the last session of Parliament, in London alone, is seventy-two. Nearly four hundred miles were proposed for the same district by various companies at the beginning of the season. About fifty miles of line yet remain to be opened or completed, powers for the construction of which have been granted in former years. About one hundred and sixty miles of railroad are now in operation in the metropolitan district. Thus, massing the whole of the lines made, making and to be made, we have about two hundred and eighty miles of rail in London, or sixteen miles more than the distance from London to Holyhead.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* states, on the authority of an assertion made by the late Dr. Maginn, in conversation with the writer in the *Mail*, that a correspondence between Oliver Goldsmith and the proprietors of the *St. James's Chronicle* existed among what "Billy Maginn" called the "archives" of that paper. The subject of the correspondence referred to the Letters of a Citizen of the World, or the "Chinese Letters," as they came to be popularly called. One letter from Gold-

smith to the proprietors of the *Chronicle*, as described by Maginn, was one of meek thanks for inserting his first epistle from the Chinese Cosmopolite. If a first letter *did* appear in the *St. James's*, it is a new fact in Goldsmith's life, for the series certainly was published in Newberry's paper, the *Public Ledger*. If, however, the correspondence alluded to by Maginn now exists, it would be well worth producing. Will the ballads written by Goldsmith for the Dublin street-singers remain a mystery for aye?

In March last, the city of Paris invited a competition in poetry which was to be adapted for musical composition, to be performed at the Orphéons and public schools. The number of the competitors attained the respectable cipher of 2,005; yet, in spite of the bulky manuscripts, only a very few prizes were awarded.

The 'Drac,' a fantastical play in three acts, by George Sand and Paul Meurice, has been read in the Théâtre des Vaudevilles, and is to be performed shortly. M. Émile Augier has also presented a new comedy at the Théâtre Français, 'Les Inventeurs.' The Théâtre Lyrique, it is said, will shortly bring out a work of the Duke of Coburg-Gotha, 'Casilda, la Bohémienne.' Alexandre Dumas is busy on a biography of Queen Hortense, mother of the Emperor.

The King of Bavaria has bestowed on Dr. Hermann von Schlagintweit, chief of the scientific expedition to India and High Asia, the surname 'Sakünlinski,' the "ascender of the Künlin," being the first European who succeeded in crossing the Künlin mountains, in the year 1856, and to advance from India to Turkistan by the Asiatic mountain regions. It seems that the idea of conferring such an honour on a man of science has been suggested by the government of Russia. If this fashion becomes general, as it has been for some time in the Russian army (as, for instance, Mouravieff-Amurski, General Sabalkanski, &c.), our men of science will enjoy a nice appendage of unpronounceable names. Mr. Punch, in the mean time, might get a list of them ready.

A recent traveller, or, more strictly speaking, pilgrim, gives an interesting account of the Lotte room, at Wetzlar, which has been taken under the protection of a society of the citizens of the town, and saved from the profanation of becoming part of an orphan asylum. The house in which Lotte's family lived is small, and must have been inconvenient for a large family. The walls are crooked, the windows small, the rooms low, the staircase wretched, and the whole look of the place shabby. "And yet," remarks the pilgrim, "from this house proceeded the spark that inspired a work of poetry which filled Germany with enthusiasm, and Europe with astonishment!" The ante-room in which Goethe found Lotte "cutting bread-and-butter," seems changed; but the chief room in the house is well kept; the old papering remains, and the old stove, and many objects belonging to the room were collected in the town, and replaced there by the patriotic citizens, so that the place is restored to the exact look it must have borne in the time of Lotte. The pilgrim describes it in full detail; the many windows, giving it the look of a glass case; the old piano, an exact relic of ancient times, and impossible to be played on, even in its youth; the chest of drawers, with Lotte's earrings, needlebox, and two receipts in her handwriting, &c. Such interest attaches still to the work which Napoleon read in Egypt, and which furnished subjects for porcelain painters in China.

The whole of the Pourtales collection of pictures, statues, &c. will be sold in February and March next. The catalogue contains 2,500 lots.

MR. MORREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Phillips, R.A.—Stanfield, R.A.—Roberts, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Ward, R.A.—Maclean, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—T. Peck, A.R.A.—Johnson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Leighton, A.R.A.—Galden, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Ainslie, A.R.A.—Linnell, sen.—P. Nasmyth—Holman Hunt—Gale—Duffield—Miss Mutrie—Baxter—Meissonier—Gérôme—Gallati—Willemis—Frère—Auguste Bonheur, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

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SCIENCE

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FRIDAY.

'Report of the Committee on Fog-signals,' by Dr. GLADSTONE.—The Rev. Dr. Robinson, the Chairman of the Committee, reported that after the Meeting at Newcastle they heard that certain experiments on fog-signals were to be conducted by the Trinity House. The Belfast Chamber of Commerce, who had taken much interest in the matter, learned that the results, though not communicated to the Committee, were published in a Parliamentary Report. This Report showed that the experiments were almost limited to Holmes's and Daboll's horns, were conducted in clear weather, and did not settle any of the scientific questions. A further communication had passed between the Committee and the Board of Trade, who stated that the best consideration would be given to the subject. The Committee hoped for the co-operation of the Admiralty and the officers of the Coast Guard as observers.

Lord WROTTESLEY stated that the difficulty arose from the Board of Trade referring such questions to the Admiralty, and *vice versa*. He thought that the matter should be taken up by the Parliamentary Committee of the Association.—Prof. HENNESSY had found Members of the Legislature totally ignorant of the fact that experiments on fog-signals were desired. It would facilitate matters if the Committee itself were to initiate the experiments, having means placed at their disposal for the purpose.

'On the Transmission of the Red Ray by certain Coloured Liquids,' by Dr. GLADSTONE.—The author described his method of observing the absorption of the rays of the spectrum by liquids. By means of a slit, hollow wedge of glass, and prism, he had observed that in a great many cases the extreme red ray was transmitted through increasing thicknesses with very great facility, while the orange ray was almost immediately absorbed. Some salts of chromium, uranium, iron, and cobalt, the permanganates, sulphindigotic acid, several of the new purple and blue dyes, ceruleine, and chlorophyll, were among the liquids mentioned. One result of this easy transmission of the red ray is, that most of these bodies are dichromatic, green, blue, or purple in small quantities, but red when a large quantity is looked through. Specimens and diagrams were exhibited.

'On a New Anemometer,' by Mr. C. CATOR.—The object of this instrument is to obtain, by the wind acting on one surface only, a daily curve of its pressure in pounds on an area of a square foot, and the number of miles travelled by it in a horizontal direction in twenty-four hours, or any other given time, and thence its hourly velocity. The surface upon which the wind acts, or the pressure-plate, is the base of a cone, the axis of which is horizontal, and the area of the base equal to one square foot, the object of the cone being that there shall be as little resistance as possible, and to neutralize the effect of a vacuum being formed behind it. The pressure-plate is attached to the end of a horizontal bar, and with it is moved backwards and forwards, the bar resting on friction-rollers. This is the only portion of the instrument out-of-doors and exposed to the weather. A chain attached to the horizontal bar passes down through a tube as a connexion with the rest of the instrument within the building on which the anemometer is fixed. The pressure of the wind is measured by two curved levers of equal length acting against each other, their motion being in a vertical plane. At one end of the upper lever is a fixed weight, and to the opposite end of the under one is attached the end of the connecting chain. When there is a calm, then the point of contact is at the fixed weight, and as the wind presses against the pressure-plate it causes the chain to lift up the levers, and then the point of contact moves along towards the other end, indicating the strength of the gale, the levers returning by their own weight as the pressure of the wind subsides. To the end of the under lever a string

is attached, carrying a pencil to and fro along a cylinder in the direction of its length, revolving on its axis by clockwork once in twenty-four hours, upon which the pencil will trace, on the paper rolled round it, the pressure of the wind for twenty-four hours. The velocity of the wind is shown by a "gaining clock." The pencil-string attached to the end of the under lever is connected with its regulator, and is so arranged that as the wind blows more or less strongly it pulls the regulator towards the fast end, and accelerates the gaining of the clock. A counterpoise weight brings the regulator back as the pressure decreases.

Mr. GLAISHER thought the instrument might possess a valuable simplicity and would not be liable to injury from wind-pressures even of 56 lb. or more. He thought the system of curved levers preferable to the springs used in Mr. Osler's anemometer, or of any system of weights whose inertia would have first to be overcome, and when put in motion would possibly continue in motion too long,—the index-scale allowing the measurements of fractions of a pound, whereas springs of the strength to bear 20 lb. pressure would not register less than half-a-pound. If it proved practically efficient it would, from its inexpensiveness, be of great advantage to meteorology by increasing the number of observers, which was now very limited in consequence of the costliness of Mr. Osler's instruments in use.—Mr. OSLER feared that as the instrument had not been practically tried, the inertia and momentum of the weights would be found to seriously interfere with true results. Considering the necessity of putting as little matter in motion as possible, he was of opinion that springs were preferable to weights in any form; and he had found that springs would continue to act correctly for many years when electro-plated with copper. He had also found a surface of one foot square for the pressure-plate too small to give accurate results, and had consequently increased the dimensions in the anemometers he had constructed to two, and ultimately to four, square feet. In his recent instruments he had reduced the weight of everything connected with the instrument in order to render the lightest pressure available. By a special contrivance, a light spring was in use in a light air, and in strong gales other stronger springs were successively taken up and brought into use. The conical form of the pressure-plate in Mr. Cator's instrument he thought might be good.

'On the Properties of certain Stream-Lines,' by Prof. RANKINE.—This paper was a summary of an investigation in continuation of one of which an abstract was read to the British Association in 1863, and which has been published in full in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The new investigation consists of three parts. The first part relates to certain exponential stream-lines, suitable for the "buttock-lines" of ships, and resembling the lines introduced by Mr. Scott Russell for that purpose. It also shows that by the action of certain pressures on the surface of water waves may travel, which begin to break when the two slopes of their crests meet at right angles. The second part relates to *Lissoneoids*; that is, to those forms of stream-lines which are the fullest, consistently with not producing unnecessary disturbance in the water: it solves the problem in three dimensions, which in the previous paper had been solved in two. The third part relates to stream-line surfaces of revolution.

'On Symbolical Expansions,' by Mr. W. H. L. RUSSELL.—In this paper the author gave some general theorems in symbolical expansions, founded on the binomial theorems explained in a former paper.

'On a Formula of M. Chasles relating to the Contact of Conics,' by Prof. CAYLEY.

'On the Problem of the In- and Circum-scribed Triangle,' by Prof. CAYLEY.

'On a Generalization of the Method of Geometrical Inversion,' by Mr. T. A. HIRST.

'On a Theorem in the Integral Calculus,' by Prof. SYLVESTER.

'On Stigmatics,' by Mr. A. J. ELLIS.

'On a Mode of determining the Velocity of Sound,' by Dr. J. STEVELLY.—Suppose a piece of clock-work prepared, for instance, to strike

single strokes upon a bell each time the detent is set free; the detent to be under the control of an electro-magnet, which is instantly set in action by an observer, at a measured distance from the bell or other origin of sound, depressing a key, and thus completing a galvanic circuit. The observer, being furnished with a chronometer, depresses the key; the instant he hears the stroke of the bell he again depresses it; hears a second sound, and so goes on for 100 or 1,000 times, carefully noting by the chronometer the instant at which he hears the last sound of the series. A trained observer would not make a probable error of one-tenth of a second in noting the whole time occupied by the whole series; and to avoid all chance of miscounting the number of sounds in the series, the clock may be readily made to keep count of the number of strokes it makes. The whole time occupied by the entire series is made up of the following portions: 1st. The time consumed in the mechanical work of the clock in producing the stroke, and of the key, from the instant the observer touches it until it has completed the circuit. 2nd. The personal equation of the observer. 3rd. The time the sound takes to travel 100 (or 1,000) times the measured distance of the origin of the sound from the observer. 4th. The time the sound takes to travel 100 times (or 1,000 times, as the case may be), the measured distance. Now, the first, second, and fourth of these portions of time can be readily eliminated by repeating the same series of observations exactly (the clock being wound up at the commencement of each series exactly to the same extent); the observer, on the second occasion, placing himself at one-half, or one-fourth, or at any determined part of his previous distance from the origin of sound; or by placing himself close up to it, using the same wires for the galvanic circuit on each occasion, in order to eliminate the fourth portion. The author was not fully aware of the exact mechanism by which Prof. Piazzi Smyth discharges the cannons which he has introduced as time-signals, but he had no doubt it could be adapted to this method, and thus determine experimentally whether the velocity of sound is affected by the violence of its originating cause: a question which Mr. Earnshaw has from theory decided in the affirmative. It would, however, involve, the author supposed, the use of two cannons, each alternately to be in process of being charged while the other was at work. This, however, either at Greenwich or Edinburgh could be readily accomplished.

'Notice of the Physical Aspect of the Sun,' by Prof. PHILLIPS.—Since the author had been provided with the diagonal sun-glass adjusted to his equatorial by Mr. Cooke, he had taken many occasions of scrutinizing the aspect of the sun's disc in regard to spots, facule, and the general porosity of the surface. For tracing the path of a spot across the disc, a Killner eye-piece was employed, with five engraved transit lines, the intervals being equal to 10° in the central part of the sun's circumference. In drawing, negative eye-pieces of the ordinary kind were sometimes employed; at others, a peculiar kind, arranged by himself, with powers varying from 75 to 300; the best performances being usually between 100 and 200; the higher powers, however, being occasionally useful towards the limb of the sun. He described the bright streaks or facule as of diversified form and distinct outline, either entirely separate or coalescing in various ways into ridges and network. When the spots became invisible near the limb, the undulated shining ridges and folds still indicated their place, being more remarkable thereabout than elsewhere on the limb, though almost everywhere traceable in good observing weather. In a diagram made on the 29th of March last facule are shown in the most brilliant parts of the sun. They appear of all magnitudes, from barely discernible, softly-gleaming spots a thousand miles long, to continuous, complicated, and heaped ridges 40,000 and more miles in length, and 1,000 to 4,000 miles and more broad. They are never regularly arched, and never found in straight bands, but always devious and minutely undulated, like clouds in the evening sky or very distant ranges of snowy mountains. When minutely studied, the ridges appear prominent in

cusps and depressed into hollows. By the frequent meeting of the bright ridges, spaces of the sun's surface are included of various magnitudes, and forms somewhat corresponding to the areas and forms of the irregular spots with penumbra. Ridges of this kind often embrace and inclose a spot, though not very closely, the spot appearing the more conspicuous from the surrounding brightness; but sometimes there appears a broad white platform round the spot, and from this the white crumpled ridges pass in various directions. Towards the limb the ridges appear nearly parallel to it; further off this character is exchanged for indeterminate direction and lessened distinctness; over the rest of the surface they are less conspicuous, but can be traced as an irregular network, more or less designated by that structure which has been designated as porosity. The facule preserve their shapes and position, with no visible change during a few hours of observation, and probably for much longer periods. They do not appear to project beyond the general circular outline of the sun, a circumstance which the author explains, without denying that they actually do rise above the general surface, whether as clouds or mountains, to either of which they may be truly likened. In respect to porosity, the author had also devoted much time to a scrutiny of the interspaces between the facule towards the limb and the general surface towards the interior of the disc. Towards the interior the ground acquires more evident lights and shades, a sort of granulation difficult to analyze. Under favourable conditions for observation, there appears little or none of that tremor and internal motion described by earlier observers. What is then seen is a complicated surface of interrupted lights, and the limits of which appear arched, or straight, or confused, according to the case; and the indeterminate union of these produces sometimes faint luminous ridges, the intervals filled up by shaded interstices and insulated patches of illuminated surface. The best resemblance to these complicated small surfaces of light and shade he had been able to procure was a disc of a particular sort of white paper placed near the eye-end of the telescope, and seen by transmitted light. Heaps of small fragments of white substances, not so uniform in figure or equal in size as rice grains, might also be suggested for comparison.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE. FRIDAY.

'On the Prismatic Formation of Ice in certain Ice Caves and Glaciers,' by the Rev. G. BROWNE.—These ice caves were found in limestone rocks in various parts of France and Switzerland. The ice was found at depths of from 50 to 200 feet below the surface, and at altitudes varying from under 2,000 to nearly 6,000 feet above the sea, and appeared in the form of columns with spreading bases formed by the freezing of water which dropped from the roof; of ice cascades, supported by the sloping walls, and formed by water running into the cave from lateral fissures, and in other forms. In many of these caves there was perpetual darkness; and in almost all of them a candle would burn for hours without giving any sign of the presence of a current of air. In visiting these caves, he was struck by the columnar appearance presented by the fractured side of the ice, and on examining it he found that the whole mass was composed of a vast number of prisms closely compacted. He separated the prisms at the edge with the greatest ease, and thrust them out one after the other, as one might thrust out a knot of wood from the edge of a board. The prisms reminded him of the construction of a stone wall, built without mortar, in a slaty country. The irregular stones should form a compact mass, and the surface of the wall should be ground smooth. This ice resisted the effect of heat more successfully than ordinary ice.

'On the Direct Conversion of Acetic Acid into Butyric and Caproic Acids,' by Mr. A. R. CATTON.

'On a New Method of detecting Arsenic, Antimony, Sulphur, and Phosphorus, by their Hydrogen Compounds, when in Mixed Gases,' by Dr. W. B. HERAPATH.—Having to investigate a case of suspected poisoning by phosphorus, in

which the traces of free phosphorus had disappeared, during the long interval between administration of the poison and analysis, Dr. Herapath examined for phosphorous acid by Scherer's method; but as several of the hydrogen compounds of sulphur and arsenic, for instance, have the property of blackening the salt of silver, he eliminated these hydrogen compounds from the gas, before its absorption by ammoniacal nitrate of silver, or tested the gas as it was being evolved for any of these compounds. He dissolved in dilute hot hydrochloric acid the organic matter, stomach, intestines, and contents; the room of operation being at the time quite dark, an apparatus was fixed for exhibiting any phosphoric flashes of light, as in Mitscherlich's experiment: no flashes appeared. The acid solution might, however, have contained arsenic, phosphorus as phosphorous acid, antimony as chloride, and sulphur as taurine, &c. No chlorate of potassa could be employed in oxidizing the organic matter, or phosphorous acid would become phosphoric, and all evidence be lost, for sulphates and phosphates are not reducible in the hydrogen apparatus. To the liquid filtered there was added one-third of spirit of wine, and it was then ready for use. A gas evolution bottle, with funnel and pipe, armed with a tube containing chloride of calcium and chalk in coarse powder, for the preparation of pure hydrogen gas, was arranged and tested, as usual, for arsenic. To the exit pipe was attached a green glass tube, well supported, passing over two or more spirit-lamp flames. The exit pipe was bent at right angles, to go through a wide-mouthed bottle, containing slips of white filtering paper, dipped in a solution of nitro-prusside of sodium, made alkaline by ammonia, from which the gas was carried to the next bottle, containing ammoniacal nitrate of silver; and there was another exit pipe leading to a bottle of some salt of lead, or a jet for burning. The apparatus being at this period ready for use, pure zinc, sulphuric acid, and distilled water were placed in the hydrogen evolution bottle, and the stream of gas allowed to escape through the apparatus, to expel atmospheric air, heat being applied to the tubes with spirit-lamps. Now, if arsenic had been present it should have produced a crust in the usual place; and antimony would, if present, have been deposited at a spot near it; whilst sulphur would partly have been sublimed and deposited in front of the arsenic, and the remaining undecomposed sulphuretted hydrogen gas have communicated a deep purple-blue tint to the paper charged with the ammoniacal nitro-prusside of sodium; whilst the phosphoretted hydrogen, passing unchanged through all these tests, would have been at once seized by the ammoniacal nitrate of silver, and have produced the black phosphide of silver, and the free hydrogen have escaped through the lead solution without changing its colour, unless the evolution (supposing phosphorus to be present) of phosphoretted hydrogen should have been too violent for the perfect reaction of the silver salt. It was possible to examine the prepared organic liquid with this apparatus: by inserting it in quantities of only a few drachms at a time into the hydrogen bottle, through the tubulated funnel, and by employing sufficient spirit, no frothing could occur to endanger the success of the experiment; but it could at any moment be checked by the addition of a little spirit down the funnel. If the tubes showed no deposit, and the paper remained white, neither arsenic, antimony, nor sulphur, could be present. The black precipitate in the silver bottle would inferentially have been phosphide of silver, but it admitted of absolute proof by testing with Scherer's process. The operation being completed, the silver salt was passed through a filter previously washed with acetic or nitric acid, and afterwards with ammonia, and the collected black precipitate submitted to proof by burning the filter paper. Acting on the ashes with nitric acid, and heat, until oxidized, the silver precipitated by pure hydrochloric acid, and the solution filtered, it contained all the phosphorus as phosphoric acid, which could be tested by the nitrate of magnesia or the chloride with ammonia, the characteristic crystals of triple phosphate, ammonia and magnesia examined in the microscope and identified by the action of polarized light, and

the measurement of their angles in the goniometer; or by a solution of nitrate of silver added with ammonia, when the yellow phosphate of silver would be obtained, and the blue phosphate of iron, with a solution of its proto-salt.

'On some Bituminous Substances,' by Dr. T. ANDERSON.

'Description of an Apparatus for estimating the Organic Impurities in Atmospheric Air and in Water,' by Mr. S. CLARK.

'On the Pollution of Rivers by the Sewage of Towns,' by Dr. S. MACADAM.

'On the Utilization of Sewage,' by Dr. H. BIRD. Mr. TITE said the whole matter of the disposition of the London sewage had been before him for a considerable time. The London sewage was something enormous in quantity. It was collected in immense reservoirs, and then poured into the river at times when it would be swept out to sea. Thus, the whole of the sewage of London, containing important chemical constituents, was utterly wasted. He had no doubt that they should relieve the basin of the Thames completely of the sewage which fell into it from Chelsea to below London; but, with regard to the utilization of the sewage, they did not see their way clearly, and on another point they were in a great difficulty. This point was as to what was to become of the drainage of the large towns above their district, because it was impossible to join them with London, and it was idle to seek to drain Oxford by any lateral drainage that could reach the sea. At the present time Kingston had made arrangements to pour its sewage into the Thames, but was stopped by an injunction obtained by the Conservators of the river, by which they had been taught that such nuisances could not be continued. The question then remained, what was to be done with it? Two facts had been proved. At Leicester, where the experiment had been carried on regardless of expense, it was proved that the deodorizing of sewage by lime would purify water and prevent it becoming a nuisance to the stream. Since then it had been proved that fish flourished there, and the herbage and fruit, which before were poisoned, had now returned to their normal condition. This fact was also apparent, that the products which it had been thought would be sufficient to pay for these works had proved an entire failure; and except for the lime used, which was very useful for the fertilization of land, it had proved utterly useless. The other fact was the experiment at Croydon, which certainly did appear most successful. There the river formerly was polluted by the sewage. A farm of forty acres was then taken; ordinary drains were cut, the sewage was turned into the land before it passed into the river, thus purifying it of its offensive ingredients, and proving of great advantage to the land. Croydon had thus solved the problem extremely well; but how such a system could be applied to London was a problem still unanswered. He described various propositions which had been submitted to the Metropolitan Board of Health, and that they had acted on the opinion of Mr. Rawlinson, the Government engineer and the adviser of the Government, who was of opinion with regard to London that it could never be made a commercial success, and must end in bankruptcy. Of course in Bath they were more happily placed; they had not to deal with the excretions of 3,000,000 persons, and the experience of Croydon might be applicable to the case of Bath.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY. FRIDAY.

'Remarks on the Geology of the South-West of England,' by Mr. C. MOORE.—The author pointed out certain features of the district which led to the conclusion that the Mendip Hills were originally a kind of barrier to the sea, although he thought it doubtful that the whole of the low land in the west had been entirely submerged in the ocean. He then explained the geological features of the district, and submitted a number of specimens of the various geological strata, and also some fossil organic remains of various kinds. He had discovered a new kind of clay,—at least a clay that had not been previously found in the district,—in the neighbourhood of

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Frome; and out of a cartload of it he had been enabled to obtain more than a million organisms, in addition to twenty-nine types of mammalia and various kinds of reptilia. He had discovered in these beds many genera that had never been previously recognized. In these beds he had obtained over 70,000 teeth of one kind of fossil alone in the rhetic beds.—Mr. Moore made some observations with regard to the ironstone that is to be found in the neighbourhood. One landed proprietor owned 40,000 acres of land, which for agricultural purposes was valueless, but it contained ironstone throughout its whole extent. Multiplying 40,000 acres by 30,000, the quantity of ironstone might be approximated, and this quantity converted into iron, and sold at the present price of iron, would more than pay off the national debt. He was therefore surprised that in this district there were not smelting-furnaces the same as in other districts of the country where ironstone was found.—Mr. Moore produced some interesting specimens of stones which he had found in the neighbourhood of Bath. These stones were about five inches in diameter, and about six or seven long, and each of them contained a specimen of some kind of fish. Indeed he could tell by the appearance of the stone what it contained, and he would break open several to show this. He did so, and in every case the fish Mr. Moore had previously indicated was discovered; but the most interesting specimen was the ova which contained the cuttle-fish. When Mr. Moore broke open the stone, not only was the cuttle-fish discovered, but the ink fluid—the sepia—was discovered as in a fish of the same kind that might be taken out of the sea at the present day. There was as much of it as would fill an ordinary ink-bottle, and Mr. Moore took a portion of it and smeared it over a piece of white paper, making it literally as black as ink. He then produced some specimens of the Ichthyosaurus found in the neighbourhood of Bath, and a specimen of a fish, about the size of a salmon, of six or seven pounds weight. It was so perfect in its form and appearance and shape, that but for its colour, as Mr. Moore said, it might be handed by mistake to the cook to dress, and yet it must have been millions and millions of years since this fish lived and moved about in the water. In the mammal drift which entirely surrounded Bath, the remains of the mammal tribe were abundant, and Mr. Moore exhibited many specimens.

Sir C. LYELL said that the bone-bed and mammal drift to which Mr. Moore had alluded, had been long known to geologists, especially the one in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and Mr. Moore had rendered service in the discoveries he had made of the fossils which this drift contained. He (Sir C. Lyell) had seen the same kind of drift occupying just the same position in conjunction with the lias, in the neighbourhood of Stuttgart, in Würtemberg. Mr. Moore had discovered the remains of the musk buffalo in the drift of this neighbourhood, an animal which now inhabited the Arctic regions only. He (Sir C. Lyell) had also discovered a similar specimen close upon the gates of Berlin. Similar fossils had been discovered at Salisbury, together with the mammoth and rhinoceros; and with them were discovered evidences that were conclusive that man existed at the same time as those animals.

'On the Foraminifera of the Middle and Upper Lias of Somersetshire,' by Mr. H. B. BRADY.

'On the Lower Silurian Rocks of the South-East of Cumberland and the North-East of Westmoreland,' by Prof. HARKNESS.

'On the Formation and Condition of the Ice in certain Ice Caves of the Jura, Vosgian Jura, Dauphiné and Savoy,' by the Rev. G. F. BLOWNE.

'On the Lowest Beds of the Clifton Carboniferous Series,' by Mr. W. W. STODDART.

'On the Geological Formation of the District around Kingswood Hill with especial Reference to the supposed Development of Millstone Grit in that Neighbourhood,' by Mr. H. COSSHAM.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

FRIDAY.

'Contributions to the Anatomy of the Quadrumana with a Comparative Estimate of the Intel-

ligence of the Apes and Monkeys,' by Dr. E. CRISP.

'On the Special Differences between the Larynx of the Negro and that of the White Man,' by Dr. G. D. GIBB.—These consisted in the invariable presence of the cartilage of Wrisberg, generally absent or quite rudimentary in the white race; the obliquity of the plane of the vocal cords from within outwards, but varying in degree; and of the more or less pendent position of the ventricles, which permitted of a view of their fundus with the laryngoscope. The two latter conditions he had never seen in the white race in an examination of some 900 healthy living persons. These facts were made out from an examination of 58 negroes, including 15 post mortem.

'On the Ornithology of Palestine, and the Peculiarities of the Jordan Valley,' by the Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM.

'On the *Turdus torquatus* as observed in Devonshire,' by Dr. SCOTT.

'On the Genus *Synapta*,' by Dr. HERAPATH.

SUB-SECTION D.—PHYSIOLOGY.

FRIDAY.

'Report on Muscular Irritability,' by Dr. M. FOSTER.

'Observations on the Measurements of the Head and Weight of the Brain in 696 Cases of Insanity,' by Dr. D. R. BOYD.

'On Cranial Deformities: Trigono-cephalus,' by Mr. W. TURNER.

'On the Obliteration of the Sutures in one Class of Ancient British Skulls,' by Dr. J. THURNHAM.

'On the Presence of Indigo in Purulent Discharges,' by Dr. W. B. HERAPATH.

'On the Temperature of the Sexes,' by Dr. J. DAVEY.—The author gave the results of some experiments he had made as to the relative temperature of the two sexes. The theory of Aristotle, that a man possessed more warmth than a woman had been disputed; and it had been held by some, as the result of modern research, that the temperature of woman was slightly superior to that of men. Notwithstanding this, however, from such observations as he had been able to make, he considered the early opinion the more correct. Taking the average, it appeared that the temperature of males and females was as 10.58 to 10.13. He had more recently made some additional observations, using a thermometer of great delicacy and taking for the purpose of his experiments six persons, three men and three women, all in good health. The result was, that the temperature in the case of the men varied between 90 and 99.2, that of the women was between 97.7 and 98. An examination of other animals gave a somewhat higher temperature for the male than the female: six fowls showing the proportion of 108.33 for the former, to 107.79 for the latter.

'On the Functions of the Cerebellum,' by Dr. T. S. PRIDEAUX.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

FRIDAY.

'Ethnology of Dahomey,' by Capt. R. F. BURTON.

After the paper was read, the PRESIDENT stated that Capt. Burton wished to express his feelings with regard to the untimely death of his fellow-explorer, Capt. Speke. As he could not trust himself to address the meeting he had recorded his sentiments in a note, which the SECRETARY would read:—"I cannot touch upon African matters without a few words of deeply-felt allusion to my old colleague, Capt. Speke. The differences of opinion that are known to have existed between us while he was alive make it the more incumbent on me to publicly express my sincere feelings of admiration of his character and enterprise, and my deep sense of his loss, now that he is so suddenly and shockingly removed from among his geographical associates."

'Latest News from Mr. S. Baker, the Traveller in Central Africa,' by J. PETHERICK.—This was an extract from a recent letter of Mr. Petherick, dated Khartûm, May 23, 1864. A number of men belonging to Kurschid Aga, a trader of the Upper Nile, had returned to Khartûm from Gondokoro,

and had informed Mr. Petherick that they had accompanied Mr. Baker as far as Kamrasi's Palace, near Lake Victoria Nyanza, and that Mr. Baker had, on arriving there, dismissed them, intending to pass the rainy season at Kamrasi's, preparatory to further explorations in the succeeding dry season. No letter had been received from Mr. Baker himself.

Capt. BURTON explained to the meeting by the aid of the map the positions alluded to in the previous communication, and stated his opinion that the Lake Victoria Nyanza was not the most southerly head of the Nile, but that this title belonged to Lake Tanganyika, which he believed was the Western Lake of Ptolemy. It still remained, however, to be decided whether a river flowed out of the northern end of this lake into the Luta N'Zigé and thence into the Nile.—Dr. KIRK, the companion of Livingstone, supported the views of Capt. Burton in so far as that he believed the drainage of Lake Tanganyika was not to the south into Lake Nyassa. He had himself navigated the latter water, almost to its northern end, and was satisfied no great river flowed into it from the north. Besides, the freshwater shells of the two lakes had been found to be wholly of different species. It was much to be regretted that Capt. Burton had not collected specimens of the fishes of Tanganyika as he (Dr. Kirk) had of Lake Nyassa, for the examination of their species would go far to settle the question.

'On the Increasing Desiccation of Inner Southern Africa,' by Mr. J. F. WILSON.—A very noticeable fact has of late years attracted the attention of residents in South Africa—namely, the gradual drying up of large tracts of country in the Trans-Gariep region. The Calabari Desert is gaining in extent, gradually swallowing up large portions of habitable country on its borders. Springs of water have diminished in their flow, and pools—such as that at Serotli, described by Livingstone—are now either dry or rapidly becoming so. A long list of springs and pools now gradually drying up, was given by the author of the paper. The great change, however, had commenced, if we may trust native traditions, long before the advent of Europeans, which are corroborated by the existence of an immense number of stumps and roots of acacia in tracts where now not a single living tree is to be seen. In seeking to account for this, it was necessary to dismiss from the mind all idea of cosmical changes or earthquakes, of which no trace is visible in Southern Africa. The causes lie in the physical characteristics of the country and in the customs of the inhabitants. The region drained by the Orange river is naturally arid, from the interposition of the Quathlamba mountains between it and the Indian Ocean, whence the chief rain-clouds are derived. The prevailing winds are from the north-east. The clouds, heavily laden with vapour from the Indian Ocean, are driven over Caffraria, watering those lands luxuriantly; but when the moisture-bearing nimbi arrive at the summits of the mountain range which divides Caffraria from the interior country, they are not only deprived already of part of their moisture, but they meet with the rarefied air of the central plains, and consequently rise higher and evaporate into thinner vapour. There are few spots, however, which are wholly destitute of vegetation, and large trees are frequent. There is no district which does not maintain its flocks of wild animals; but the diminution of even one or two inches of rain in the year is most severely felt. The author came to the conclusion, after a careful inquiry into the geological formations of the region and the sources of springs, that much water must lie, throughout wide tracts, deep below the surface of the soil, and that the boring of artesian wells would yield a permanent supply for irrigation. But as a remedy for the growing evil, he laid particular stress on legislative enactments to check the reckless felling of timber and burning of pastures, which has been long practised both by the natives and the European colonists.

A long and interesting conversation followed the reading of this paper. Sir H. RAWLINSON, Capt. BURTON, Capt. JENKINS, Mr. C. R. MARKHAM, Mr. F. GALTON, and Sir J. ALEXANDER

quoted instances to show how the destruction of trees led to the desiccation of countries, especially in or near the tropical zone. The protection of forests on hill-sides, it was shown, had long been part of the policy of our Indian Government.—Capt. JENKINS cited, as coming within his own experience, the instance of the arid territory of the Imaum of Muscat, which, in a few years, owing to the wise forethought of the Imaum in extensively planting cocoa-nut and date-palms, had much increased in humidity and fertility.

'On the Growth of Desert in Morocco,' by Dr. T. HODGKIN.

'On the Early Migrations of Man,' by Mr. J. CRAWFURD.—The author maintained that the view advocated by many writers of extensive migrations having taken place in primitive times was entirely erroneous. To undertake migrations even on a very moderate scale, a people must have made a considerable advance in civilization. They must have learnt to produce some kind of food capable of being stored, to serve them on a long journey, and must have attained some skill in fabricating and using weapons of offence and defence. The earliest authentic records of emigrating are those of the Greeks, and they were all by sea, requiring a provision of sea-stock, ships, and some nautical experience. There is no example of a people, considerable in number and tolerably civilized, wholly and voluntarily abandoning the country of their fathers, or even of a whole people being driven to do so by a conqueror. The early migrations of the Malays bear a tolerably close resemblance to those of the Greeks; but when these migrations were undertaken, the Malays had acquired a certain measure of civilization. They were a people quite equal to the enterprise of emigrating and establishing colonies. Notwithstanding these and similar facts, some very learned writers have indulged their imaginations with the supposed migrations of such savages, fancying that the whole earth was peopled from a single starting-point, and by one race of men. From the learned Dr. Prichard we have an example of these imaginary migrations, in the supposed peopling of the New World from the Old, the latter being fancied to have contained that spot from which the entire earth was peopled. It is now admitted that the people who achieved this marvellous migration were in the rudest savage state, and that all their arts and acquirements, down to their very languages, were attained after their arrival in America. It is unnecessary to show that the shortest of the sea-voyages by which these primitive tribes could have passed from Asia to Europe would be impossible to be performed by them. The paper concluded by a protest against the modern theory of the Indo-Germanic or Aryan migration, which the author said was founded entirely on philology run mad, and not on ethnology at all.

Prof. RAWLINSON, of Oxford, combated, in a long discourse, the views of Mr. Crawford, especially with regard to the Aryan theory, which, he observed, was not a German theory, as the author of the paper asserted, but was originally propounded by our own countryman, Sir William Jones. The speaker explained that the primitive migrations of man need not be supposed to have been undertaken by large bodies, but to have been gradual and slow. For instance, with regard to the peopling of India by successive nations of barbarians from the north-west; this may have commenced originally by a few wanderers, who, finding the climate agreeable and the lands unoccupied, would remain, but, having partial communication with their compatriots left behind, would induce these, one family after another, to follow their example. The principles of the Aryan theory rested more upon an identity of grammatical structure than on that of the vocabularies of languages. He was inclined to believe in a single centre of creation for man. The great difficulty was in the received chronology not being sufficient to allow for the great modifications of race that had since ensued. But we need not be bound by the chronology of Genesis, seeing that the three versions of Scriptures all differed in this respect. He held himself at liberty to say that the true chronology had

not been revealed to us. The revelation was not meant to give us a physical history of the world, and it did not detract from the general credibility of the Bible that it should be allowed to have become corrupted on these points.—Mr. C. C. BLAKE, Mr. M. D. CONWAY (of Boston, U.S.), Rev. C. M. NEWNHAM, Sir J. BOWRING, M. VAMBERY and Mr. R. S. POOLE also took part in the discussion.

'On the Ethnic Relations of the Egyptian Race,' by Mr. R. S. POOLE.—The writer commenced by stating that his object was to inquire what light the ancient Egyptian monuments throw upon the single or more than single origin of the Egyptian race, and thus to call in the aid of archaeology in the examination of one of the most interesting problems of ethnology. He brought forward no evidence as to which the general body of Egyptologists were not agreed. The simplest division into which the races of man can be reduced, was black, white, and intermediate. Of the black race, one of the varieties of the lowest type was the African negro; of the white, one of the varieties of the highest type, the Shemite Arab: these varieties the author selected because the Egyptian monuments show us that, for the last 3,000 years, they have been the two most typical neighbours of the Egyptians. The ancient Egyptians constituted a variety of what has been called the Ethiopian race, but might be better called the Lower Nilotic: The modern Egyptians constituted a somewhat different variety. The ancient Egyptians, as known to us from monuments ranging from 4,000 to 2,000 years ago, are acknowledged by all ethnologists to hold an intermediate place between the Negroes and the Arabs. The physical characteristics of the Egyptians were then minutely described, their intermediate place was shown, and the difference of the modern from the ancient Egyptians in the further departure from the Negro and approach to the Arab was proved. The cause of this difference was well known to be the great influx of Arabs into Egypt, especially since the Moslem conquest. But, notwithstanding this change, which was less than we should expect, the Negro type still asserted itself in the Egyptians, and a period of 4,000 years gave us no parallax. In race the Egyptians thus seemed to present the traits of a double ancestry. The heathen religions might be thus classified: High nature-worship, low nature-worship, and use of charms (or Fetishism), and magic (or Shamanism). Shemite idolatry was high nature-worship; Iranian, the same, or of the same origin; Nigritian, low nature-worship; Tatar, magic. The ancient Egyptian religion had never been explained as a system. It was self-contradictory, as proved in the case of animal worship, for which no reason could be assigned. A critical examination would tend to show that the Egyptian religion consisted of two elements, high and low nature-worship, Shemite and Nigritian, which was further proved by the actual Shemite and Nigritian characteristics of these two portions. Art was often connected with race. But as pure Shemites and Negroes had no art, the Egyptians could not have been of either stock alone. The gradual increase in size and importance of the monuments and engineering works to the earliest period might be explained by the existence of a serf race of Nigritians gradually destroyed or absorbed by the Shemites. Languages might be classed, according to seeming development, as monosyllabic, agglutinate and amalgamate: according to relations, as the Semitic family, the Iranian family, and the so-called Turanian family. The last is not proved to be a family, and its different groups are connected by similarities that do not establish cognation. Mr. Poole proposed the term "Barbaric" for this class, not family. The monosyllabic and agglutinate languages were Barbaric; the amalgamate, Semitic and Iranian. The Egyptian language had a Barbaric monosyllabic vocabulary and an amalgamate Semitic grammar. This, it was maintained, could only be explained on the supposition of a double origin of the Egyptians. These opinions were stated in 'The Genesis of the Earth and of Man,' and were adopted by the author of this paper as affording a solution of the great difficulties of his special study of Egyptology.

A brief but animated discussion followed the reading of this paper; Sir H. RAWLINSON contending for the change of colour by climate, and Mr. CRAWFURD opposing this view.—In reply, Mr. POOLE observed that Sir H. Rawlinson had not explained cranial changes as due to climate.

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS. FRIDAY.

'Report on the best Means of providing for a Uniformity of Weights and Measures, with reference to the Interests of Science,' by a Committee consisting of Lord Wrottesley, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, Sir W. Armstrong, the Astronomer Royal, S. Brown, W. Ewart, the Master of the Mint, Sir John Hay, Bart., Prof. Hennessy, J. Heywood, Dr. Lee, Dr. Leone Levi, Prof. Miller, Prof. Rankine, Rev. Dr. Robinson, Col. Sykes, W. Tite, Prof. Williamson, and F. Purdy.—For a uniformity of weights and measures with reference to the interests of Science, the Committee recommended to the British Association the following resolutions:—1. That it is desirable, in the interests of science, to adopt a decimal system of weights and measures. 2. That in furtherance of this proposal it is desirable, from its scientific capabilities, to adopt the metric system. 3. That as the weights and measures of this country are gradually undergoing a process of decimalization, it would be more advantageous, instead of drifting by degrees into a heterogeneous variety of systems, to change at once to a really convenient system. 4. That it be recommended to the Government, in all cases in which statistical documents issued by them relate to questions of international interest, to give the metric equivalents to English weights and measures. 5. That in communications respecting weights and measures, presented to foreign countries which have adopted the metric system, equivalents in the metric system be given for the ordinary English expressions for length, capacity, bulk, and weight. 6. That it be recommended to the authors of scientific communications, in all cases where the expense or labour involved would not be too great, to give the metric equivalents of the weights and measures mentioned. 7. That the influence of the British Association would be beneficially exerted in obtaining from Paris an authorized set of metric weights and measures, to be placed in some public and frequented building in London. 8. That advantage will be derived from the recent publication of metric tables, by C. H. Dowling, C.E., in which British standard weights and measures are compared with those of the metric system. That treatises explaining the metric system, with diagrams, should be forthwith laid before the public. That works on arithmetic should contain metric tables of weights and measures, with suitable exercises on those tables; and that inspectors of schools should examine candidates for pupil-teachers in the metric system. 9. On the subject of temperature, it is recommended that the authors of Reports to be presented to the British Association, relative to temperature, be requested to give the degrees of heat or cold according to both the Centigrade and Fahrenheit's thermometers. 10. It is recommended that the scales of thermometers constructed for scientific purposes be divided both according to the Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales; and that barometric scales be divided into fractions of the metre, as well as into those of the foot and inch. 11. That a committee on uniformity of weights and measures be re-appointed. Prince Talleyrand, in 1790, distributed among the members of the Constituent Assembly of France a proposal, founded upon the excessive diversity and confusion of the weights and measures then prevailing all over that country, for the reformation of the system, or rather for the foundation of a new system upon the principle of a single and universal standard. A committee of the Academy of Sciences, consisting of five of the most eminent mathematicians of Europe—Borda, Lagrange, Laplace, Monge and Condorcet—were subsequently appointed, under a decree of the Constituent Assembly, to report upon the selection of a national standard; and the Committee proposed in their Report that the ten-millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of Paris should be taken as the standard unit of

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linear measure. Delambre and Méchain were appointed to measure an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. They commenced their labours at the most agitated period of the French Revolution. At every station of their progress in the field-survey they were arrested by the suspicions and alarms of the people, who took them for spies or engineers of the invading enemies of France. The result was a very wonderful approximation to the true length, and one in the highest degree "creditable to the French astronomers and geometers, who carried on their operations under every difficulty and at the hazard of their lives, in the midst of the greatest political convulsion of modern times." By means of the arc of the meridian measured between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and of the arc measured in Peru, in 1736, by Bouguer and La Condamine, the length of the quarter of the meridian, or the distance from the pole to the equator, was calculated. This length was partitioned into ten millions of equal parts, and one of these parts was taken for the unit of length, and called a *mètre*, from the Greek word *μέτρον* (a measure). If the arc of the meridian be calculated from the result of French researches, the *mètre* itself is equal, in English measurement, to 39·37079 inches; and multiplying this length by 10,000,000, the length of the quadrant of the meridian, when converted into feet, will be, 32,808,992 feet. Sir John Herschel estimates the length of the quadrant of the meridian at 32,813,000 feet; so that, according to his calculation, there is a difference between the French and the new estimate of the quadrant, of 4,008 feet, and therefore the French length of the quadrant is $\frac{1}{8195}$ too short, and the *mètre* is $\frac{1}{8195}$ of an inch less than the length of the ten-millionth part of the quadrant. An error of $\frac{1}{8195}$ of an inch in the determination of the *mètre* is more than counterbalanced by the extreme simplicity, symmetry, and convenience of the metric system. Prof. Bessel observed with respect to the *mètre*, that, in the measurement of a length between two points on the surface of the earth, there is no advantage at all in proving the relation of the measured distance to a quadrant of the meridian." Prof. Miller, of Cambridge, who quotes this remark, deems the error in the relation of the *mètre* to the quadrant of the meridian to be of no consequence; and he mentions another slight error in the metric system, discovered by recent research, and relating to the density of water, which he gives in the following words of Bessel:—"The kilogramme (1,000 grammes) is not exactly the weight of a cubic décimètre of water. Many of the late weighings show that water at its maximum density has a different density from that which was assumed by the French philosophers who prepared the original standard of the kilogramme; but nobody wishes to alter the value of the gramme on that account." M. Chevalier stated to the Committee of the House of Commons on Weights and Measures, in 1862, that, in calculation, the metric system spares both time and labour, exactly as a good machine would do for spinning or weaving. The metric system is considered by Sir William Armstrong to be "the only one which has any chance of becoming universal." Two important principles form the basis of the metric system. 1. That the unit of linear measure, applied to matter, in its three forms of extension, viz. length, breadth, and thickness, should be the standard of all measures of length, surface, and solidity. 2. That the cubic contents of the linear measure, in distilled water, at a temperature of great contraction, should furnish at once the standard weight and measure of capacity. Scientific advisers were summoned to the counsels of King Louis-Philippe, on his accession to the French throne, and that monarch has the credit of having enforced the metric system in France. The opposition to the metric system, among the French, had not arisen from the requirements of commerce; the Department of the Bridges and High Roads and the officials of the naval arsenals had, with the consent of the French government, already adopted the metric system, and the new system came into general operation in 1840. The Department of Commerce in France superintends the proper observance of weights and measures. Standards made for the course of trade are very numerous.

"If you have been walking about Paris," says M. Chevalier, "you may have seen the *mètre* in the streets, fixed in the wall of many a public building. It is made by public authority. Any buyer, who is afraid that he has been cheated, can go to some street at a short distance, and there he finds the measurement of the *mètre*, fixed by authority for the use of the people; besides, he has a process more simple, to know whether he has been dealt with fairly; he has his own *mètre* in his pocket." Verifiers of weights and measures are appointed in every district (*arrondissement*) of France, and each verifier has his own set of these instruments. Measures are made very cheap in Paris; balances furnished with small weights may be purchased at a trifling expense; and in the larger weights, the principal expense is in the metal. Gutch's *Literary and Scientific Register*, for 1864, contains a useful comparison of metric and English measures, compiled by Mr. Warren De La Rue: in which the different quantities of the metric system are expressed in their English equivalents, and the value of several important English weights and measures is given in the terms of the metric system. Until comparative tables of the English and metric systems had been published, the labour of converting English weights and measures into the metric system was so excessive, that when communications to scientific Societies were published in England, with merely British weights and measures, such papers were frequently not translated in foreign countries, and the labours of the English man of science were consequently not appreciated beyond the limits of Anglo-Saxon dominions. Practical inconvenience was felt, during the negotiation of the commercial treaty between France and England on account of the English inch not being at that time usually divided except into quarters and eighths. Mr. Ogilvie, Surveyor General of the Custom House in London, who assisted Mr. Cobden in the French Treaty, found the advantage of the minute subdivisions of French measures, such as the millimètre, which is one-third less than one-sixteenth of an inch, and is the one-thousandth part of the *mètre*. French workmen are familiar with the millimètre as a unit of width, and as especially useful with reference to plates of iron or other materials. Duties had to be calculated for the Treaty on rolled iron, in cases where the work of rolling increased the value of the iron, and where a slight diminution of width was of great importance. Mr. J. Mumford, Master of the British School at Highgate, recommends Decimals to be placed immediately after Numeration in the ordinary arithmetic-books, instead of being put after Compound Interest and other difficult rules. The children in schools, who usually follow the order of subjects in an arithmetic-book, would thus learn decimals at an earlier period of their education. So much time is occupied in schools in committing to memory the various tables of English weights and measures, and in working examples of compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, that Mr. James Yates is of opinion that a year would be saved in the education of boys if the metric system were to take the place of the existing tables of weights and measures in England. The English workmen engaged in building trades, such as carpenters, masons, and bricklayers, Prof. Donaldson considers to be generally very intelligent; and whatever would afford to them facility in calculation would be acceptable as soon as it had been explained to them. In railway operations a civil engineer ascertains weight by computation of measure: he cannot take scales and beams, and weigh pieces of iron of twenty tons and upwards—he knows the specific gravity of the iron, and he ascertains by measurement the weight of a given quantity of that metal. The metric system aids in all calculations relating to specific gravity. Mr. W. Crosley, C.E., stated to the Committee of the House of Commons on Weights and Measures that he believes the decimal system is extending itself very much, especially for scientific purposes and amongst professional men. "It is extending itself among them very considerably, without any law whatever." Chemists pursuing important researches employ generally metric weights and measures. Thus, in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in Albe-

marle Street, the operations of the laboratory are carried on with the aid of the metric system; and Dr. Frankland, one of the chemists of that Society, finds the metric weights and measures particularly valuable in his experimental investigations respecting gases. The gramme, with its multiples and minute subdivisions, is a popular weight with chemists. In the practical business of a druggist the metric system of weights and measures, if generally adopted, would, in the opinion of Mr. Squire, save a great deal of labour to the rising generation. In the metric system, Mr. Squire observes, as the divisions and multiplications are all by ten, the subject and the calculations would be much simplified. A meeting, held in June, 1863, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, adopted a petition to the House of Commons, in which they recommended an assimilation of the weights and measures of all nations, as likely "to tend greatly to the convenience of pharmacists and the safety of the public." The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain felt assured that a "very few years would familiarize both prescribers and dispensers with the new weights and measures; and that the easy multiplication or division of them by the decimal system, universally applied, would afford such facilities of computation as to recommend it strongly to the adoption of medical men and chemists: and they are strengthened in this opinion by the invariable practice of English and all other analytical chemists already to state the results of their investigations in decimals." Some metric measures and weights approach very nearly to corresponding English quantities: thus, in liquid measure, five litres are nearly equal to 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ gallon, or 1 gallon 0·402 of a quart. A half-kilogramme, or weight of 500 grammes, is equivalent to 1 lb. 1 oz. 10·191 drams avoirdupois. The following brief table, by Mr. Samuel Brown, condenses the system of all the metric measures and weights into a small compass:—

System of Metric Measures and Weights.

	Length.	Surface.	Capacity.	Weight.
<i>Multiples.</i>				
Myria	10,000	..	..	10,000
Kilo	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
Hecto	100	100	100	100
Deka	10	..	10	10
<i>Units.</i>	<i>Mètre.</i>	<i>Are.</i>	<i>Litre.</i>	<i>Gramme.</i>
<i>Divisions.</i>				
Deci	·1	·01	·1	·1
Centi	·01	·0001	·01	·01
Milli	·001	·000001	·001	·001

It will be observed that the multiples of the unit, in each case, are designated, in the metric system, by Greek prefixes:—*Myria*, 10,000; *Kilo*, or *Chilio*, 1,000; *Hecto*, or *Hecato*, 100; *Deka*, 10; whilst the divisions of the unit, in each case, are expressed by Latin prefixes:—*Deci*, $\frac{1}{10}$ th; *Centi*, $\frac{1}{100}$ th; *Milli*, $\frac{1}{1000}$ th. The English equivalents to the measures of length and capacity, and to the weights, according to the metric system, are thus given:—

Metric Measures of Length, with English Equivalents.

Metric Names.	English Equivalents.		
	Inches.		
Millimètre (1-1000th)	0·039		
Centimètre (1-100th)	0·394		
Décimètre (1-10th)	3·937		
1 MÈTRE	39·371	Feet. Inches.	Yards.
Décamètre (10 mètres)	32	3·371	1·094
Hectomètre (100 mètres)	·	·708	10·936
Kilomètre (1000 mètres) ..	·	·	109·363

Metric Measures of Capacity, with English Equivalents.

Metric Names.	English Equivalents.		
	Gill.		
Centilitre	0·070		
Déclitre	0·704		
LITRE	·880	Quart.	Gal.
Dékalitre (10 litres)	·	·880	10·084
Hectolitre (100 litres)	·	·	22 0·039

Metric Weights, with English Equivalents.

Metric Names.	Avoirdupois.			Troy.
	Cwt. qrs.	lb.	oz.	drms. grains.
1 décigramme (1-10th)	..	..	..	1-543
1 gramme	..	..	..	15-432
1 dékagramme (10 grammes)	..	..	..	5-644
1 hectogramme (100 grammes)	..	..	3-527	
1 kilogramme, or kilo (1000 grammes)	..	2-205		
1 myriagramme (10 kilos)	..	22-046		
1 metric quintal (or 100 kilos)	1 3-874			
1 metric tonne (1000 kilos)	19 2-736			

Prof. Chevalier, in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on Weights and Measures, states his opinion that some objections may be made to the gramme as the unit of weight:—"It is very small: perhaps it would have been better to have taken the kilogramme; but such a change can be easily made. If you think our measure of weight is too small, in case you adopt the system, you may take the kilogramme (observes the Professor) for the unit." The metric system of weights and measures has been adopted, not only by France, but by Italy (except the portion under Pontifical government), Spain, Portugal, Belgium, and Holland; it has been partially received in Switzerland, which adopts the half-kilogramme as the pound. The majority of the States composing the "Zollverein," or Customs-League, in Germany, have expressed their approval of the metric system. The half-kilogramme has been introduced into all great mercantile operations in Austria. At the International Statistical Congress, held at Berlin, in September, 1863, thirty-three nations of Europe and America were represented by statistical delegates, and the Congress agreed to the following fundamental resolution on weights and measures:—"The adoption of the same measure in international commerce is of the highest importance. The metric system appears to the Congress to be the most convenient of all the measures that could be recommended for international measures." A Commission of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg has recommended that such alterations should be made in Russian weights and measures as would put them in conformity with the metric system of France. The Grand-Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia, is in favour of the metric system; and Dr. Kupffer, a delegate from the Russian Government, has declared that Russia would recommend the adoption of the pure metric system if Great Britain would take the lead. "We wish England," said Dr. Kupffer, "to take the lead. England is a country of prior civilization. Let England do it, and we are sure to follow." In the new Belgian law on weights and measures, the units of the metric system have been extended by adopting the doubles of each unit, and of its multiples and subdivisions. The Belgians have also adopted the principle of having weights representing 50, 20, 5, 2 and 1; and they have followed a similar arrangement with regard to measures of length and measures of capacity. In Holland the law requires the use of the metric system in all things, except weighing medicines. The old Dutch names, such as "elle" and "palm," are preserved in the metric tables; the "elle" is the mètre (3-2809 feet), and the "palm" the décimètre (or 3-937 inches). A "kan" in Holland is the name for a litre, or 1-760 pint. In weights, the "ons" is the Dutch name for a hectogramme, or 3-527 ounces; and a "pond" corresponds to the kilogramme (= 2-205 lb.). In Spain the Government has purchased 600 sets of metric weights and measures, and it intends to buy more, so that it may supply each important town with standards for comparison. On the Spanish railways distances are measured by kilomètres, and weights by kilogrammes. Tables are published containing the equivalents of the old Spanish weights and measures in metric quantities, and calculated in each case from 1 to 1,000. Official tables are published in Portugal, containing Portuguese measurements in metrical quantities, and vice versa.

Inspectors of schools, appointed by the general superintendents of weights and measures, have inspected 2,720 public and private schools, and schools are established under the same superintendence to explain the new system. A great number of elementary works have been published in Portugal on metrical weights and measures, for the use of schools as well as for the public. In the United States of America a committee has been appointed by Congress to consider the subject of metric weights and measures. The Confederate States of North America have also expressed a wish to introduce into their republic the metric system of weights and measures; and the same system has been adopted in Mexico, Chili, Peru, New Granada, Bolivia, Venezuela, and French and Dutch Guiana. Mr. Samuel Brown, in his evidence, in 1862, before the Committee of the House of Commons on Weights and Measures, states, that in 1859, of the total trade of Great Britain, including 79,405 vessels, there were 47,393 vessels going to or from countries using the kilogramme, or about 60 per cent. of the total number of vessels; and of 19,332,174 tons, there were 7,726,148 tons carried to or from countries using the kilogramme, or about 40 per cent. of the total tonnage. Postal arrangements between Great Britain and France are complicated by the French weight for letters being somewhat heavier than the English foreign weight. An English ounce weighs 28-349 grammes; and the quarter of an ounce, or English foreign weight, weighs 7-087 grammes. In France the postal weight for single letters from England is 7-5 grammes; so that the French allow an excess of weight of 413 of a gramme, or more than one-third of a gramme, more than the English. If a letter be prepaid by stamps, the advance is 4d. in England for every quarter of an ounce, and 40 centimes in France for every weight of 7½ grammes. The postal treaty between the two countries declares, that "no letter, of which the postage is paid by stamps, is to be treated as an insufficiently-paid letter unless the value of the stamps be less than the amount required for its payment according to the weight allowed, not only by the English, but by the French scale of weight, of which 7½ grammes is the unit." In practice, the postal officials in London weigh letters going to France, and paid by stamps, with French weights. Sir Rowland Hill informed the House of Commons Committee, that if the prepaid letter does not exceed the French allowance, no additional charge is levied; if it does exceed that allowance, it is marked as insufficiently paid. Local letters in France are charged by a scale similar to that of England. It begins at 15 grammes, then it advances to 30, then to 60, and then to 90 grammes, and so on. Ten grammes are equal to nearly one-third of an ounce, 15 grammes are a little more than half-an-ounce, an ounce being 28-349 grammes. The use of metric weights and measures has recently been legalized in Great Britain; and the Act on this subject has been passed in 1864, "for the promotion and extension of our internal as well as our foreign trade, and for the advancement of science." Mr. William Ewart, M.P. has ably conducted this measure through the House of Commons; Earl Fortescue has had the successful charge of it in the House of Lords; and the Bill has been also supported by the International Decimal Association, in whose labours Mr. James Yates has taken an active and leading part. The investigations of the Committee of the House of Commons on Weights and Measures, in 1862, have assisted in forming an influential parliamentary party in its favour. Various recommendations were made, in 1862, by the House of Commons Committee, at the close of their Report, among which were the following:—"That a Department of Weights and Measures be established in connexion with the Board of Trade. The metric system should form one of the subjects of examination in the competitive examinations of the Civil Service. The gramme should be used as a weight for foreign letters and books at the Post Office. The Committee of Council on Education should require the metric system to be taught (as may easily be done, by means of tables and diagrams) in all schools receiving grants of public money. The Committee further suggest, that in the public sta-

tistics of the country, quantities should be expressed in terms of the metric system in juxtaposition with those of our own, as suggested by the International Statistical Congress." It will be satisfactory to notice, that in a Report, in 1862, by Mr. J. Ball, published by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, "On Thermometric Observations in the Alps," the temperatures are given according to the Centigrade scale, the corresponding temperatures according to Fahrenheit being frequently added in brackets. Sometimes the observations in this Report merely record the fluctuations of the mercury in the Centigrade thermometer. Observations may, in like manner, be easily registered, both according to the English and French scales of temperature, and the fluctuations of the barometer may also be noted so as to be intelligible both in France and Great Britain. At the end of Mr. Dowling's "Metric Tables," a comparison of the scales of Fahrenheit's, the Centigrade, and Réaumur's thermometers is given, as well as a comparison of the British and metric barometers, the latter containing the equivalents, from 27 inches to 30-98 inches, in linear inches and millimetres. Under the head of "Chemistry," in the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, candidates are frequently asked, among other questions, to convert a given number of degrees Fahrenheit into the corresponding degrees of a Réaumur or a Centigrade thermometer. Sir William Armstrong remarked, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in his address to the British Association in 1863, that our thermometric scale had been originally founded in error: he regarded it as most inconvenient in division, and advised that the Centigrade scale should be recognized by the numerous men of science composing the British Association. The distinguished President of the British Association stated his regret that two standards of measure, so nearly alike as the English yard and the French mètre, should not be made absolutely identical. We in England, observed Sir William, have no alternative but to conform with France, if we desire general uniformity. He was convinced that the adoption of the decimal division of the French scale would be attended with great convenience both in science and commerce. He could speak from personal experience of the superiority of decimal measurement in all cases where accuracy is required in mechanical construction. In the Elswick works, as well as in some other large establishments of the same description, the inch is adopted as the unit, and all fractional parts are expressed in decimals:—"No difficulty has been experienced in habituating the workmen to the use of this method, and it has greatly contributed to the precision of workmanship. The inch, however, is too small a unit, and it would be advantageous to substitute the mètre, if general concurrence could be obtained."

"On the System of Land Transfer in Australia," by Col. TORRENS.

"On the Mortality of Europeans in India," by Mr. C. BROWN.—The author stated that, in reference to the mortality amongst civilians in India, the general conclusions at which we arrive are:—1. That a considerable diminution has taken place of late years in the mortality of the middle ages—20 to 35—and at all ages, if we compare it with the earlier observations of the present century. 2. That a very marked distinction may be observed in favour of married life. 3. That as compared with Farr's English healthy life table, the difference varies from 5 to 1 per cent. between the ages 20 and 55, after which it fluctuates, but is generally rather higher than the English rate. In reference to the rate of marriage:—1. That the rate of marriage amongst bachelors is much higher at every age than in the peerage of Great Britain, and though at ages under 30 it may be about 25 per cent. less than that of the general population, at all other ages it is considerably more. 2. That marriages take place at a much earlier period than in the military service, and on the average of all ages under 40 is nearly double. 3. The same remark applies to widowers, whose marriage rate under the age of 45 is considerably higher amongst the civil than the military service, though not more than 70 per cent. of that of the general population of England and Wales.

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'On the "Truck System" in some Parts of the West of England,' by Mr. E. SPENDER.

'On the Progress of Postal Banks' (Post Office Savings Banks), by Mr. W. CHETWIND.

SATURDAY.

'Sanitary Statistics of Salisbury,' by Mr. A. B. MIDDLETON.

'Sanitary Statistics of Clifton,' by Dr. J. A. SYMONDS.

'On the Mortality of the City of Bath,' by Mr. R. T. GORE.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

FRIDAY.

Prof. RANKINE read the Report of the Committee "for Experimenting on the Resistance of Bodies moving under Water as compared with that of Bodies floating on the Surface."

Mr. T. WEBSTER then read the Report of the Committee on the Patent Laws.—The Report, after referring to the labours of previous Committees of the Association, and to the suspension of the operations of the present Committee during the labours of the Royal Commission, presided over by Lord Stanley, and of the Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. DILLWYN, detailed the recommendations of the latter as to the necessity for immediate action in providing a suitable Patent Office and Library, and the anticipated recommendations of the former as to some check on the indiscriminate issue of patents, and the improved litigation before a Judge and skilled Assessor, instead of a Judge and Jury. The Report proceeded to call attention to the facts disclosed by the Report of the Commissioners of Patents as to the number of patents applied for, granted, and in force at the expiration of six months, three and seven years; from which it appears that of 3,000 applications for patents applied for, only about 2,000 are prosecuted to patents. These 2,000 have a duration of three years; but of that 2,000, the payment of 50*l.* at the end of the third year is made only on about 600, and the payment of 100*l.* at the end of the seventh year is made only on about 200; so that the number of patents granted and surviving the whole term of fourteen years, and subsisting at any one time, may be taken as not exceeding 2,800. The Report concludes by recommending that the inventor should have the benefit of the accumulated experiences of the office as a means of utilizing his time, money and brains, and that some check should be placed on the indiscriminate issue of rights without inquiry, and the enforcing of such patents without regard to consequences.

The Rev. J. BRODIE advocated a cheaper system for obtaining patents for four years, instead of the present period of three years.—Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL said the present Patent buildings were a disgrace to the nation, the inventors, and everybody. The arrangements with regard to the erection of a Patent Office were in very good hands. It ought not to be forgotten that it was owing very much to the exertions of Mr. Webster and Mr. B. Woodcroft, and the Commissioners who backed the latter, that the contents of the Patent Office were in a state of which any nation might be thoroughly proud; but he was sure all would be of opinion that it was more owing to the efforts of individuals than the action of the Legislature. Therefore, it ought to go forward, with any weight that the Section could give, that the collection of patents deserved a more satisfactory lodgment, and ought certainly to receive it expeditiously; and it ought to go forth that the money derived from fees paid by inventors ought to be applied for their benefit, and the patentees ought to have the use of their own money. Although all wished to see a perfect system adopted, they did not desire, on that account, that the existing system should not be worked with greater advantage.—Mr. FAIRBAIRN said some gentlemen distinguished in science thought it would be better to be without the Patent Laws altogether, but he was not prepared to say that the public would be benefited by such a change. He thought not, for he was of opinion that any man who had spent a number of years in experiments in chemistry, or inventions of any kind, was entitled to protection. The Report of the Commission on the working of

the Patent Laws was not yet published; and as one of the Commissioners he was not prepared to give any opinion as to what the Report would be, but he might say the working of the Patent Laws under the existing arrangements was not satisfactory, and he believed the recommendations of the Commissioners were of that character which would effect a very great improvement in the working of those laws. He also thought that the large surplus of money that was being collected from inventors should be appropriated to buildings which were likely to bring together, not only a Library, but a Museum for the reception of patents from the earliest period to the present time. He thought it would also be recommended that a separate and distinct tribunal, with assessors, should be appointed for that purpose, and he believed that that change would lead to the protection of the inventor, and, at the same time, of the interests of the public.

'On the Power required to overcome the Vis Inertia of Railway Trains; with a Description of a Machine to propel Trains between Stations at frequent Intervals, without Locomotives,' by Mr. P. W. BARLOW, C.E.—The attention of the author was first directed to this subject on the opening of the North Kent Railway, in 1850, when the locomotive engineer reported that a much larger consumption of coke ensued than on the main line of the South-Eastern Railway with similar trains. Upon investigation of the cause of this difference, by experiments on the atmospheric railway and on locomotive trains, it became apparent that the increase arose from the power required to overcome the *vis inertia* of trains, more frequently occurring from the greater number of stations. The remedy then applied by his advice was locomotives of more tractive power, thus, however, adding to the weight of the engine, and to destruction of the permanent way. The tractive power has been gradually increased with increased traffic to such an extent, that in some instances the author recently observed that a speed of 20 miles is now frequently reached before the last carriage leaves the platform, a speed which would carry the train above half a mile by its own momentum *à vis viva*; and it then occurred to him that if by a local tractive power, applied during the length of the platform, a velocity of 34 or 35 miles could be given, railways having frequent station could be worked by stationary power, at a small comparative cost, and the evils of locomotives (particularly in underground railways) could be avoided. The author explained, by experiments, that the economy of stationary power arose not only from its usual economy over locomotives, but that, by the law of accelerating forces, a train that would be propelled at a given velocity for a given distance, would be propelled at a much greater velocity by four times the power applied one-fourth of the distance. The propelling power suggested to be employed is that on Mr. Armstrong's hydraulic principle; and the author estimates that a tractive force of 8 tons (equal to that of 3 locomotives) applied for 300 feet at a station will propel a train of 60 tons for one mile at greater velocity than if one locomotive worked the whole distance. It was also explained, that such mode of applying stationary power would not interfere with other stationary systems, with the use of locomotives for special purposes; and that although such propellers as the author advocated were especially adapted to lines having frequent trains, yet they would be very valuable on railways generally, particularly at stations at the foot of inclines, where at present much time is frequently lost in getting heavy trains into motion.

Capt. SELWYN, R.N., said with reference to inclines, that in America, by means of the invention of Mr. Armstrong, electro-magnetism was used to produce adhesion to the rail, and thus a 15-ton engine had been made to do the work of a 30-ton engine on an incline.—Sir W. ARMSTRONG said it was quite obvious that any kind of principle like that proposed by Mr. Barlow, which dispensed with the weight of a locomotive and tender, would lessen the amount of locomotive power to produce the run. If successful, and applied to underground railways, the greatest objection to such railways was got rid of. He had no

hesitation in saying that it was perfectly practicable to produce power in the way proposed; but, whether the system would have to contend with practical objections and difficulties strictly appertaining to the working of railways, was a point upon which he could not give an authoritative opinion, for it was a matter more for the consideration of gentlemen who were connected with railways to see whether the working of the system was practicable. When a thing was right in principle it was astonishing how practical difficulties melted away in the course of time and experience. It was likely a great many objections would be urged, and he could conceive many himself, but he would not venture to say that something of the sort would not prove to be practicable. He should be glad to hear what gentlemen conversant with the working of railways would have to say on the subject, and he thought the Section ought to entertain it, and give it a fair and careful consideration.

—Mr. FAIRBAIRN said that, in obtaining a momentum of 30 or 40 miles an hour in a space of 100 yards, the question arose whether it would not be dangerous and destructive to the comfort of the passengers of the train. He agreed with Sir William Armstrong in the correctness of the principle, and that the time would arrive when it would be accomplished. In the metropolitan railways it would be very desirable to dispense with the steam-engine, and whether it was done by the system recommended by Mr. Barlow, or the system of ropes, the same as the Blackwall Railway was worked for a number of years, it would be much more comfortable to passengers than the present system of locomotives. The matter deserved a close investigation, and he hoped that something might come of it.—In answer to a question from Capt. GALTON, Mr. BARLOW said, brake power would be applied by the guard.—Mr. VIGNOLLES said the principle was correct, and he thought that, after some practice, many of the difficulties which appeared at present might be overcome. The question was, whether within a distance of 100 or 150 yards a velocity could be obtained of 40 or 50 miles an hour, for in many cases that velocity would have to be obtained to overcome a rise. That appeared to him to be a considerable difficulty, independent of others. It was well known that on the Blackwall Railway the distance between the last station and the last but one at one time was effected by casting off the train from the rope, and allowing it to arrive at the station by its own velocity. There were a number of difficulties which must be overcome, not only in experiments, but practically, and the system now proposed was, in fact, almost reverting to the stationary system.—Mr. BARLOW did not think there would be any jerk in the train in getting up the speed within the distance he had referred to.—Mr. HAWKSHAW said the paper had re-opened the inquiry into the relative merits of stationary and locomotive power, which was fully discussed twenty years ago, since which time the question was considered to have been set at rest. It was a loss of power to have to transport the motive power along with a train, the dead weight being 45 tons; and *a priori*, it was an advantage to be without the dead weight of the locomotive and tender, yet for certain practical reasons all engineers had for many years arrived at the conclusion that, with all the disadvantages of the system of working by locomotive engines, it was infinitely the best, so that in all cases where fixed power had been provided at vast expense, that power had been removed and locomotives substituted. There was no doubt that railways in some particular localities were assuming a form which rendered it not inadvisable to reconsider the question, or, in fact, to compel engineers to reconsider it. Rightly or wrongly, the inhabitants of the metropolis were condemned to travel in subterranean ways. For the sake of streets and buildings, and for the sake of avoiding the destruction of property, it seemed to be ordered that the inhabitants of the metropolis should not travel in daylight, but underground. It was quite evident that, with the growth of the metropolis and increase of traffic in underground railways, the nuisance must become insupportable in consequence of the engines emitting noxious gases. The question would become one for engineers to consider; and

the Section was much indebted to Mr. Barlow for bringing the subject before it.

'On Submarine Telegraphy,' by Capt. SELWYN, R.N.—The author called attention to the numerous failures during the last ten or twelve years, and the melancholy waste of time and capital, notwithstanding the names of so many engineers of acknowledged talent had been associated with these enterprises. These failures the author attributed to the faulty mechanical construction of the cable, and faulty mechanical arrangements for depositing it in the bed of the ocean. The engineers made a weak rope, and did not know how to handle it when made. The life of the cable, that which must not be injured in any case, is the copper wire that conveys the electricity: a stretching of this, even to the extent of one in a hundred (which, be it recollected, means perhaps one mile in a hundred), cannot for an instant be admitted. Yet this wire is placed in the centre of a comparatively soft and absolutely weak core, and surrounded with spirals of iron or steel by way of giving strength. The law of mechanics which is here transgressed is this: in any structure composed of spirals in combination with straight lines, any strain must first be borne by the straight lines, and elongation will take place at the limit of tensile strength. The insulator which the author should prefer, while admitting and fully recognizing the merits of gutta-percha, is the compound of Mr. John Macintosh, which Capt. Selwyn found fully one-half cheaper than either gutta-percha or india-rubber, and nearly as much superior to either gum, whether in goodness of insulation or lowness of inductive capacity. It has, too, the valuable property of being absolutely indestructible either in air or earth, as well as in water. The low price of this compound is due to the fact that it is mainly composed of paraffin, forming a substance whose cheapness, insulating properties, and lowness of inductive capacity need only to be generally known to secure its adoption; and if, as the author hoped might be the case, the new Atlantic cable be laid safely next year, the demand for deep-sea cables which would be sure to follow any such success, would speedily bring to the front the best and cheapest insulator. The profits of a single Atlantic cable once laid may be safely estimated at 600,000*l.* per annum, even on a very low speed of transmission; and it is certain that many cables would be required to fulfil the demand for rapid and certain communication with the New World. With regard to the route which it is advisable to pursue, Capt. Selwyn stated that recent discoveries of shoal water—80 fathoms, half way, lat. 43° 30' N., long. 38° 50' W.—in the direct great-circle tract between this country and the island of Bermuda, make it certain that means may be found of dividing any future cable into comparatively short sections. As regards the outer protection, nothing can well be worse than the exposure of unprotected iron wire to certain decay from rust, which caused an item in one company's balance-sheet of 8,000*l.* a year for deterioration, and he advocated a species of vulcanized rubber coating, as likely to be the best and cheapest protecting material. Capt. Selwyn then proceeded to describe his mode of laying the cable, which, he said, was peculiarly a sailor's question, and one to which he had for some years devoted a great deal of attention. A reel offers the most convenient and certain mode of handling a long wire or a long rope. But the enormous length which was here to be dealt with, the certainty that the weight must be enough to task the carrying of the largest known ships, led to the abandonment of the idea of putting the cable on a reel, which should be carried by a ship, and thence running it off into the ocean. Little doubt existed as to the advisability of such a mode of treatment, but the carrying it into effect seemed impossible. It was at this time that the author was led to consider that, after all, a ship, in mechanics, is nothing but a floating structure designed for carrying a special cargo; and that, given any other form of cargo than that hitherto carried, another form of structure might not only be admissible, but necessary. Experience of deep-sea soundings led to the observation, that a very rapid and easy method of letting a deep-sea line run itself off, is to be found by letting the reel itself float on the

water; and many other small experiences of the behaviour of cylindrical floating bodies, either when towed or revolving, came in to assist in arriving at the decision which the author eventually adopted as best calculated to insure success. This consists in the employment of one or more cylindrical drums, built of sheet-iron or wood, exactly as strongly put together as these materials now are in ships, with no more liability to leakage, but with the remarkable difference that here there would be a ship or floating structure which is hermetically sealed against the influx of water. On these drums or floating cylinders the whole cable to be laid is coiled; and owing to the great capacity or cubical contents of any cylindrical body, as much cable can be well and safely carried in this way for 5,000*l.* as would cost, if in a ship, 30,000*l.*, or six times as much (without the safety). The cable which is now to be carried by the Great Eastern could be well carried on two cylinders costing less than 8,000*l.* each. These cylinders would be towed by steamers, the cable unwinding as required. The necessary calculations have been closely made, and the cylinders to carry an Atlantic cable need not be longer than an ordinary canal barge, or about 60 feet, and 10 feet less in diameter. Floats or paddles are placed at each end of the cylinder, and these have the effect of regulating the rate at which the cable is paid out. The cable would be coiled at once on the drums at the place of manufacture, and much injury and expense now unavoidable under the present system of dealing with and shipping the cable previous to laying would be avoided. Independently of its advantages at sea, the reel system offers so many in the preliminary treatment of a cable, and so completely protects it from the wilful or accidental damage which has sometimes been fatal, that on these grounds alone it would be worth while to build them. In the event of a gale occurring, the system leaves the vessel free to separate from the cable, and watch it, or act as may be required; or if, as in the first laying of the Otranto and Avlona cable, the length should prove insufficient, the vessel may go and seek aid, or may trust to the cylinder as a buoy, relieving the cable from her own weight until assistance can arrive.

Capt. D. GALTON, R.E., said that the system of having a spiral covering, with a longitudinal internal wire, was adopted as most convenient in practice, and because the cables, hitherto made with longitudinal wires throughout, had been so constructed as to involve a large amount of induction.—Mr. T. WEBSTER thought too little attention had hitherto been given to Capt. Selwyn's plan of laying the cable, which would, in his opinion, obviate the great liability to breaking the cable, which arose from the sudden lift of the ship. No paying-out machine can meet the case of these sudden lifts or jerks. He suggested the putting the strength of the cable in straight lines, and the core in spirals.—Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN would in principle advocate the longitudinal system; but there were objections to this, which practically made the combined spiral and longitudinal system the best. If sufficient strength could be given in the conducting-wire, with a simple gutta-percha cover, that would be the best of all; but we had not yet arrived at such a manufacture. He feared the large drums advocated by Capt. Selwyn would become unmanageable.—Mr. CARPMAEL thought the question of the sudden lifting referred to by Mr. Webster had not been sufficiently attended to.—Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL, after adverting to the fact that the roll of the Atlantic wave had a period of ten seconds, and its rise was no higher than forty feet, considered Capt. Selwyn's plan of the cylinder an extremely elegant one, and would get rid of the jerking motion or sudden lift, and was well worth trying.—Mr. J. HAWKSHAW thought too much stress had been laid on the jerks or sudden lifts of the vessel on the cable: the angle was always too acute to be affected by them. Mechanically, there was no difficulty in forming a cable on the longitudinal system, and no difficulty in winding it on a large reel. He had, however, some doubts as to the stability of the floating cylinder.

'On the Working of Underground Railways by Means of Hydraulic Power,' by Mr. W. SMOSS.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The bronze statue of the late Father Mathew, by Mr. Foley, will be placed upon its pedestal in a few days, and inaugurated before the citizens of Cork on the 10th of October, the anniversary of the birthday of the "Apostle of Temperance." The site selected is at the north end of Patrick Street, near Patrick's Bridge. The figure appears in the dress commonly worn by Father Mathew, who is represented in the act of administering the "pledge," the right arm and hand extended in an attitude of benediction, while the left holds a temperance medal.

Mr. Foley has likewise just shipped, for erection in Bombay, a full-length marble statue of the late Lord Elphinstone, formerly governor of that city. It will be placed in the Town Hall, as companion to Chantrey's Mountstuart Elphinstone.

Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, 'The After-Glow in Egypt,' exhibited this season in Hanover Street, is to be engraved in the pure line manner, and under the superintendence of the artist, by M. M. Morelli; the size of the plate being such as will render it a pendant to the engraving from 'The Light of the World,' by the same painter.

The North London Industrial Exhibition will be held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington; the Exhibition will open on the 17th of this month. In the beginning of next year, a second Exhibition will be held in the Lambeth Baths.

The scheme for the organization of the North London School of Art has been abandoned; the Honorary Secretary, and most zealous promoter of this undertaking, Mr. Houle, has stated that his efforts to obtain funds sufficient have been unsuccessful.

About 30,000*l.* has been expended in the restoration of Worcester Cathedral; 32,000*l.* more is required; of this last sum, nearly 17,000*l.* has been already subscribed.

The collection of Limoges and other enamels bequeathed by the late Sir Francis Scott to the Midland Institute, Birmingham, has been placed in the cabinet designed for such works. The bequest comprises twenty-one specimens.

A memorial group in white marble, representing John and Hubert Van Eyck, has just been erected at Maas-Eyck, Flanders. The sculptor is M. Wiener.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has, in effect, given permission for the placing of the bronze memorial statue of Sir James Outram upon the new Thames Way, when the embankment of the river shall be completed, so as to admit of the reception of the work. We trust this will be the first of a long series of public statues of great men, placed on that noble site. No better opportunity for developing a fine school of sculpture can be imagined than the means of comparison offered by such a line of statuary as that which may find room on the new Way. The Sacred Ways of the ancient Greeks and Romans were adorned with statues, than which a more magnificent decoration would be hard to obtain. We cannot very successfully decorate any of the approaches to the metropolis in preference to its rivals; and the rapid expansion of the city soon swallows up boundary marks. It would be hard to find the most important entrance to London. At almost every point great arteries exist; who shall say which is the most important of these? The introduction of railways has altered the whole function and character of those great streets. The river-bank, magnificently decorated as the Way will be, and arranged for the reception of statues, is, of all others, the fittest to represent an antique Via Sacra in modern London.

The Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, near Windsor, is in course of decoration with mosaics on Dr. Salvati's principle; the same material is being employed over the chancel-arch of All Saints' Church, Windsor. We rejoice to find mosaic-work in any form coming into use in England, and trust the specimen produced in St. Paul's may induce architects to employ it more freely than they have hitherto done. The process of filling in the ground

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of the groined work on the roof of part of the Wolsey Chapel, Windsor, is now complete. Dr. Salviati's mosaic has been employed in this case. We described the design for this decoration many months ago. The propriety of so filling in the interspaces of a groined roof is, to say the least of it, questionable. There is much that is mechanical in the repetition of common elements in the design in question, which comprises some scores of angels bearing shields inscribed with armorial and emblematic matters. To our minds, the composition lacks intelligence, inspiration, and, above all, a pronounced and leading feature, such as would give significance beyond that which even a legion of angels, were they all alike, can impart. This want of variety, no less than of inspiration, is never observable in good old work. Of poor ancient and nearly all modern design these shortcomings are characteristic. Why are we so chary of intelligence? It is needless to say that by the use of gold and enamelled mosaics as a means of decoration any one can insure a merely splendid and effective appearance to an interior. Splendour and effect of this sort are nevertheless only the material elements of Art, quite different things from Art proper.

Mr. G. E. Street has just completed, for the London and North-Western Railway Company, the building of a Literary and Scientific Institution at Wolverton. This edifice is of red brick and stone, and has a very fine yet sober appearance. The same architect has in hand, in the same place, a church, which is one of the most successful of his designs.

Mr. G. G. Scott having been consulted by the town authorities of Tewkesbury concerning the present condition of the Abbey of that place, has reported upon it and recommended restoration. He considers it to have been originally a Norman work, which remained in its primitive state until the beginning of the fourteenth century, when the interior was burnt and the building rendered, on restoration, much more decorative than before. As might be expected, later changes had been injurious; the high roofs of the choir and nave were taken down, and the spire, which crowned the central tower, fell in the fifteenth century. It is impossible, says Mr. Scott, to think of restoring the edifice to either of its ancient states; he suggests to make a clean sweep of the internal fittings, which are as uneclesiastical and bad as they can be; to extend the choir from the west end to the pulpit,—it now stops at the organ; to place a low screen where the organ now is; to remove that instrument to one of the transepts; to remove the whitewash from the walls and regild the bosses. Generally, the church is in good repair. At the meeting convened to receive this Report, it was resolved to appeal for aid in subscriptions of money towards the cost of restoration as suggested by Mr. Scott, and that architect was requested to make a detailed estimate of the expenditure required.

St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny, is to be new-roofed, as a first step towards its restoration. Mr. N. Deane, of Dublin, is the architect.

An energetic attempt is being made to obtain the erection of a statue of Shakespeare at Melbourne. A statue to Béranger is to be erected in Paris.

Terra-cotta is to be the material employed for a series of statues which are to be placed on the new Hungarian Academy at Pesth. Five of these works are by artists of Berlin, and represent Leibnitz, Newton, Descartes, Galileo, and Raphael.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ADDELPHI.—On Saturday the season at this house was brought to a conclusion with Mr. B. Webster's annual benefit. The piece performed was 'Stephen Digges,' an adaptation from Balzac's novel, 'Le Père Goriot,' by Mr. John Oxenford, which Mr. J. L. Toole had produced for his own benefit a few evenings previously. The part was written expressly for this actor, who is evidently ambitious of taking the place left vacant by the late Mr. Robson. Stephen Digges is a serio-comic character, whose peculiarities at first excite laughter, then beget

esteem, and at last the warmest sympathy. A passionate outburst at the end reveals symptoms of tragic intensity which, notwithstanding the comparative limitation of physique, we feel to be capable of being cultivated by Mr. Toole to a high point of perfection. The drama is in two acts. In the first, we are introduced to Stephen Digges as about to give a wedding breakfast to his two "magnificent" daughters, who are the victims of two fortune-hunters. But Digges—a prosperous grocer in St. Mary-Axe—is proud of the alliance, nor are his neighbours a little envious of his good luck, for the marriage-party are assailed with a concert of marrow-bones and cleavers as they leave the house for the church. In the second act, the girls have had two years' experience of their husbands, and the facts go far to justify the gloomy anticipations of Betsy, an old servant, admirably impersonated by Miss Woolgar. They are reduced to the necessity of borrowing money from their father, to that extent that he is reduced to poverty, and ultimately expelled from his lodgings. Still, he is blind to the proper character of his pelican children, and the Cassandra-like Betsy determines on having his eyes opened. She takes poor Digges to her mistress's house, where he is placed so as to overhear a discussion in which it is proposed that he should be confined in a lunatic asylum. It is at this point that the old man, suddenly enraged, gives way to his passion. A son by a former marriage then arrives, and is the means of restoring to Digges a sufficient portion of his property. When Mr. Toole returns from his provincial engagements, we have no doubt that the new drama will become popular.

HAYMARKET.—This theatre has re-opened, and commenced its new season with the revival of the comic opera of 'The Castle of Andalusia,' which has been received by the public with applause. The part of Spado is effectively sustained by Mr. Buckstone himself.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Miss Marriott at this house has been performing the two opposite characters of Juliet and Lady Macbeth, and showing the versatility of her talent, by sustaining both with such points of discrimination as prove a remarkable power of artistic adaptation. We have had reason to give this lady credit for the extent of her range; and may here remark that it is a qualification which peculiarly fits her for the management of a theatre, in which she must herself play the leading Shakespearian characters. The present company is much superior to that of last year. Mr. Melville, both as Romeo and Macbeth, has won from the audience decided approbation, and Mr. Horsman, both as Mercutio and Macduff, acted meritoriously. His delivery of the text is especially good.

DRURY LANE.—The re-opening of this theatre on Saturday was an event highly interesting to the lovers of legitimate drama. No novelty, however, was presented on the occasion, 'The First Part of King Henry IV.,' and the Battle of Shrewsbury, being sufficient for the present in the way both of drama and spectacle. The company, however, has been modified. Mr. Phelps, of course, still retains Falstaff, but that of the King has been transferred from Mr. Ryder to Mr. Henry Marston, who presents a really historical portrait of the British monarch. Mr. Creswick, too, substitutes Mr. Walter Montgomery, in the part of Hotspur, and gives a more artistic though less impulsive representation of the character. A change of performances takes place this evening, when 'The Second Part' of this famous historic tragedy will be placed on these boards for the first time, and Mr. Phelps will support the two characters of the dying Bolingbroke and Mr. Justice Shallow. The latter is one of his best comic assumptions, and will be welcomed by his admirers with peculiar satisfaction.

STANDARD.—This theatre also re-opened on Saturday, having been greatly enlarged and elaborately embellished. The interior now resembles the auditorium of Drury Lane Theatre. The front of the boxes is splendidly gilt, the dress-circle

is furnished with numbered chairs, and the orchestra stalls are provided with stuffed cushions. A magnificent crimson velvet curtain, and a new act-drop, painted by Mr. J. Gates, adorn the proscenium. A new piece was produced. It is entitled 'The Market Cross,' and has been provided and most carefully placed on the stage by Mr. J. T. Douglass. It is illustrated with some beautiful scenery. It contains, also, "an episode," during which the King of Spain enters in procession into Madrid. We do not perceive, however, that his entry has any influence on the fortunes of the persons engaged in the action, and are therefore at a loss to account for the incident. The main story relates to Inez, a foundling child adopted by Pyrenean peasants, but really the daughter of Don Miguel de Castro, who has a second wife, a wicked woman, who had originally exposed the infant to perish, and on the restoration of Inez to her father still seeks her destruction. She prepares an infernal machine in a casket, which, on its being opened, would fatally explode. But through the agency of a comic lawyer's clerk (Mr. Britain Wright) the malignant Donna Agila de Castro falls the victim of her own invention. The first act, also, terminates with a sensation scene, in which a duel is fought with lanterns between Don Miguel himself and one Edmund Cleveland (Mr. Brownlow Hill), a physician, of whom the former is jealous. Miss Minnie Davis sustained the part of Inez very prettily, but Miss Marian Jackson is unequal to that of Agila, and, by an injudicious demonstration at the end, certainly imperilled the success of the drama. The piece, however, has one favourable element. It has an interesting story, dramatically and effectively told.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Signor Marchesi has been engaged for the season by Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison.—The Limited Liability Company will commence operations with Mr. Adams in 'Masaniello.'—Mr. Benedict's new opera is said to be on the story of Emeraldale,—we presume from 'Notre Dame de Paris.'

Mr. Mellon has given a Handel Night since he wrote of his Promenade Concerts. The singers were Madame Parepa, Messrs. Perren and Lewis Thomas.—This week, too, Signor Bottesini, who can be ill spared from the world of solo players, and has been heard too little of late in public, reappeared.—There has been a harp concert, too, at Covent Garden.

The series of Winter Concerts at the Crystal Palace will begin on the 8th of this month.—The Musical Society of Bayswater announces itself as studying Mr. Benedict's 'Cœur de Lion.'

Mr. Howard Glover's announcement of fortnightly Saturday afternoon concerts, to commence to-day, at Drury Lane, is an odd one, mixing up music, orchestral, choral, operatic and symphonic, with the sorceries of Mr. Beverley's art. To give acts of musical dramas is a proceeding intelligible enough; less so the scenic illustration, without action, of Handel's 'Israel.' Is the chorus to be in costume? Mr. Howard Glover promises, also, Mendelssohn's 'Antigone' (as well as MM. Levy and Antoine Courtois), and, what we regard with greater wonderment still, pictures by Mr. Beverley, to fit 'Elijah' and the Italian Symphony,—an artist's festival at Düsseldorf, described in Mendelssohn's matchless letters, being recalled by way of precedent. Mr. Halle is engaged for four concerts, to play four of Beethoven's Concertos—why not as well have pictures to brighten these? They may else look tame in the midst of such gay doings for the eye. Mr. Glover's programme, in short, is a less wise one than should have been put forth by a projector who also appeals to the public as a composer. What is more, we cannot fancy it one possible to be wrought out, seeing that anything like due rehearsal preparation of such untied exhibitions, one so rapidly succeeding the other, is out of the question, in a theatre by its own concerns so fully occupied as that of Drury Lane.

Mr. Horace Wigan has become the exclusive lessee and manager of the Olympic Theatre.

Shield's ballad opera, 'Rosina,' is announced at

the new Royal National Standard Theatre, Shore-ditch.

Our Correspondent, wishing for an explanation of the sign of inquiry (?) affixed to what is reputed as Mozart's 'Twelfth Mass,' in our report on the Birmingham Festival, is, probably, unaware that doubts have long been current in regard to its parentage. Time does not admit of our entering elaborately into the question; perhaps sufficient justification of hesitation will be found in the fact that it is not in the list of masses, service-music, requiems, &c., in Dr. von Köchel's careful and minute Thematic Catalogue of Mozart's works, published a very few years ago, and, we have reason to believe, in all essentials, a complete production. Allusion to it is made, in Dr. Köchel's Appendix, p. 521, as to a questionable work, citing the opinions of Seyfried and Dr. Jahn (*vide* p. 672, vol. i. of that author's biography of Mozart) on the subject. The penmanship of the MS. is not admitted, and the remark is made that the treatment of certain instruments (the bassoon especially) differs widely from Mozart's practice at the Salzburg period, to which it has been represented as having belonged. To ourselves, the Mass, with the exception of one fugue and the opening of the 'Et Incarnatus,' has always seemed showy and mechanical among Mozart's masses, which, as a group, considering their length and professed solemnity of purpose, are Mozart's least-inspired works.

One inquiry brings on another. A Correspondent desires us to ask for information concerning a much smaller matter, still referring to the same great composer. "Can any one," he says, "fix, as authentic, that truly whimsical part-song, 'Venerabilis Barba Capucinatorum,' which is published with Mozart's name, and is in Mozart's best farcical manner, but which, also, is not in Dr. Köchel's Catalogue?"

If report is to be trusted, the world to which this column is devoted is becoming odder and odder in the new contradictions and combinations promised or disclosed. We are perpetually reading of the unsatisfactory state of the Drama; yet new theatres seem to be rising up boldly everywhere. One is talked of for Liverpool. Again, the local papers belonging to that enterprising town speak with the highest praise of a young actress, Miss Milly Palmer, as a pathetic and effective Juliet, Ophelia, Parthenia (in 'Ingomar'), Clara (in Sir E. B. Lytton's 'Money'). What next!—they add, that she is secured—for the Strand Theatre in London. Is, then, that pleasant little show-box of ours about to exhibit legitimate drama?

The National Concert given the other evening at Copenhagen, in honour of the Princess and Prince of Wales, was conducted by Herr Gade, and made up of Danish music—Kuhlau's not forgotten.

A new melo-drama, at the Théâtre Porte St.-Martin, Paris, 'Les Flibustiers de la Sonore,' by MM. Rolland and Aymard, is discussed and dismissed by M. Janin in his flightiest vein of sarcasm. He commends, however, Mlle. Rousseil, a new actress who appears in it.

MISCELLANEA

Origin of the Signs + and -.—I extract the following from my note-book:—The first of these signs is a contraction of *et*. The course of transformation from its original to its present form may be clearly traced in old MSS. *Et* by degrees became &, and & became +. The origin of the second (-) is rather more singular. Most persons are aware that it was formerly the universal custom, both in writing and printing, to omit some or all of the vowels, or a syllable or two of a word, and to denote such omission by a short dash, thus -, over the word so abbreviated. The word *minus* thus became contracted to mns, with a dash over the letters. After a time the short line itself, without the letters, was considered sufficient to imply subtraction, and by common consent became so used. Hence we have now the two signs + and -.

T. LAMPFRAT.

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